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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Nations Define Attitudes Peering Behind Shields But Love, Not Fear, Heals

¶ **Attitudes**—The Labor Day holiday finds several nations taking diplomatic stances before the threat of a world war. The combined effect is not dissimilar to an arena in which numerous blindfolded gladiators strike out with a combination of self-preservation and desperate aggressiveness. Hoodwinked, a diplomacy based on nationalistic greeds and fears and racial aggrandizements uses the self-destructive weapon of force or the ridiculous weapon of bluff in hopes that a lucky blow may bring fortuitous results.

♪ ♪ ♪

● Intelligence, however, dictates a different course. It urges mankind to tear off the blindfolds of self-centeredness and, in the light of a brighter world-consciousness, seek through co-operation and conciliation those things which it eventually must gain to establish a successful world balance. However, a clarification of attitudes is a desirable thing. It reveals the essential problems and, in some instances, indicates a remedy.

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● But attitudes are fragile. What mankind needs is convictions based not on human propaganda, but on proven spiritual laws—laws which function regardless of race, religion, human government, personal dominance. When such convictions strip the blindfolds from human eyes, mankind sees that its capabilities to establish universal harmony exist in ratio to its willingness to observe the divine moralities.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Reichsführer Hitler**—The German attitude is at least partially expressed in the annual proclamation from the Reichsführer, read to the National Socialist Congress at Nuremberg. The emphatic stand of the National Socialists is against what it terms "Communist confusion" in Europe and Asia. Therefore, Germany feels itself bound by a community of interests to Italy and Japan, and hence considers itself committed to "a defense of world civilization against attacks which break out today in Spain, tomorrow in the Orient, perhaps the day after tomorrow somewhere else." The inference, therefore, is that the Reich would fight Russia if Japan did.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **Soviet Exasperation** — Moscow, after having revealed its sympathy with the Spanish Loyalists, and mildly indicated its displeasure of Japanese aggressions in North China, comes out bluntly with a note to Il Duce's government. Its protest to Italy against the sinking of Soviet freighters by "Italian" submarines, however, stirs up a hornet's nest of concern in diplomatic circles. Italian reaction is emphatic. In effect, it tells Moscow that it has a lot of nerve to attempt to place responsibility on Italy for the piratic sinking of Soviet ships, and rather politely but unmistakably adds the further inference: "Anyway, so what?"

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● But dictatorships—and the Soviet regime is as dictatorial as any other—seem to thrive best while assuming the belligerent attitude. It is an effective method for a time—like the hideous appearance of the non-poisonous puff-adder — but eventually, when the bluff is called, it may react to crush the head of the bluffers.

♪ ♪ ♪

¶ **European Democracies** — Their faces red with embarrassment over what is considered a diplomatically ill-timed move on the part of Russia, France and Britain prepare for the Mediterranean conference to suppress submarine piracy. Even if Italy and Germany should take the Soviet note as an excuse not to cooperate in efforts to keep the Mediterranean clear for neutral shipping, the democratic nations feel strong enough to act in concert to suppress underwater piracy without other help. What's more, they intend to do so. Great Britain has reached a point of exasperation over the Spanish situation, which assures it popular backing. The British delegation goes to the conference, therefore, definitely instructed to insist on forceful action to safeguard Great Britain's Mediterranean trade lane. France is ready to back Britain in any action it may take to discourage attacks on neutral shipping in waters off Spain.

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● The European democracies, in short, are being forced toward closer co-operation as fascism assumes more threatening poses. But resentments and retaliations after all, are merely reverberations from foolish human passions. They bear no healing message in their echoes. Healing rests in the calm, sure fact that the welfare of mankind depends on no human will or human government but upon general obedience to spiritual laws. The capacity to reveal tolerance, forgiveness, generosity, justice, mercy, and like characteristics calls for courage, devotion, consecration, whereas the use of physical force is an admission of fear; fist shaking is a gesture of cowardice; retaliation is capitulation to frustration. Mankind needs to see that the preludes to war, like the acts of war, are despicable, while the harbingers of peace accompany tru. nobility.

In The Boston Section:

O'Hara applies to court for stay of ouster order.
House flags of old sea traders traced as to origin.
Sun is only a small star, decides Harvard savant.
No more heat waves for 1937, promises Weather Bureau.

and News from All New England

in the second section, beginning on page 11

Segregating 'Atomic Twins': 'Heavy Nitrogen' Produced In Quantities for Research

Output Under New Method Is Two-tenths of Gram in 24 Hours

$600,000 a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7—"Heavy nitrogen," a new atomic fledgling for natural scientists to study, was announced as available today in sufficient quantities for far-reaching investigations.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Columbia professor whose discovery of deuterium oxide, or "heavy water," won him the 1934 Nobel award in chemistry, disclosed to more than 3500 chemists assembled at a pre-convention meeting of the American Chemical Society last night, his methods of segregating the heavy isotope.

Like water which was found to contain two kinds of hydrogen and two kinds of oxygen, each slightly heavier than ordinary elements, so the nitrogen in dynamite, dyes, albuminous food and the earth's atmosphere, has turned out to be of two kinds. The commonest has an atomic weight of 14 while the heavier variety has a weight of 15. Classifications of atoms such as this, elements having the same name but slightly different atomic weights, have been designated "isotopes" by physical scientists. More than 240 such isotopes are known to exist though very few have yet been segregated in the pure state.

First Discovered in 1929

Discovery of the heavy nitrogen isotope was first made in 1929 by S. M. Naude of the University of Chicago, who found that in every 263 atoms of ordinary weight nitrogen there was one atom of the heavy variety.

However, it has remained for Dr. Urey and his associates to uncover the process capable of manufacturing heavy nitrogen in large enough quantities to be of value to natural science, a process derived from heavy water experiments which led eventually to the use of the now famous "whirling tea-kettle." After two years of work, Dr. Urey, Dr. John R. Huffman, H. G. Thode and Marvin Fox can produce two-tenths of a gram of 15N every 24 hours, a speed 100 times greater than previously attained by scientists who have separated similar isotopes or atomic "twins."

Two-tenths of a gram reduced to more familiar terms is still a very small quantity. There are roughly 500 grams to a pound and at the rate of two-tenths of a gram daily production, it would take several years to produce one pound. The cost would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $600,000. Yet Columbia gives it away to scientists for experimental purposes.

Scrubbing Apparatus

Following Dr. Urey into his laboratory, we find him using a counter-current "scrubbing" apparatus of the distillation column type originally designed by Dean George B. Pegram of the Columbia Graduate Faculty. It is 35 feet long and contains some 1200 steel cones fitted into a six-inch pipe. The alternate cones are attached to a rotating rod in the center of the column, thus providing a large surface for reaction.

It is the slight variation in weight as well as other chemical and physical properties of the two nitrogen isotopes, which makes possible the separation process. This depends upon a difference in distribution of isotopes between a liquid solution and a gas. In other words the atomic weight of nitrogen in ammonia gas, which is in equilibrium with a solution of ammonium sulfate, differs from that of nitrogen in the ammonium sulfate, by about five parts in a million.

A solution of amonium sulfate, the important constituent of fertilizers, is allowed to run down through the center of the column while ammonia gas rises from the bottom. The gas dissolves in the so-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Water Made Wetter By New Discovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 7

"Wetter water" than any known before is one of the chemical discoveries announced here today. Addition of a new synthetic alcohol compound enables water to break through oily protective coats.

Soaps have been used as "wetting agents" but the new solution is much more efficient. "Tergitol," the name of the solution, aids in processes from the treatment of animal hides and the removal of agricultural sprays from fruit to the rejuvenation of oil wells and removal of wall paper. Wetter water industrially is of value in bleaching, mercerizing, conditioning cotton and wool, and in the processing of leather, paper, ceramics, paints; metals, oils and cosmetics.

New Wet Drive: Drunkenness And Liquor Sales Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—A new and possibly intensive drive by the wet interests began today when the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., issued a pamphlet printed in large type and illustrated with all the arts of modern pictography setting out to prove that crime has decreased since repeal.

To many readers, however, the most interesting scrap of statistics in the entire pamphlet comes in a side remark, not related at all to the main thesis the distillers set out to prove. Almost as an afterthought, they admit—with quiet pride—that consumption of distilled spirits increased 25 per cent from 1935 to 1936.

This increase of one quarter is, no doubt, due to the more active and costly advertising campaign the distillers have been conducting, to the spread of their retail units, to the general impact of their drive upon the American public. But realization that consumption of dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Franco-British Action Assured On Sea Piracy

Will Attend Parley on Mediterranean Even If Italy Abstains

Both Navies Ready

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Great Britain and France decided today that their navies were strong enough to stop "Mediterranean piracy" without any help, and determined to go ahead with a conference on the matter with or without Italy's participation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—It is now plain that the British Government's patience in regard to piracy in the Mediterranean is nearing exhaustion, and that immediate and vigorous measures will be insisted upon at the coming European conference on this question, even if the United Kingdom and France have to act without other substantial help.

During the week end considerable progress has been made with arrangements for this conference. As now proposed it will be held Friday at Nyon, 13 miles from Geneva, and Russia and Germany have been added to the nations invited to be represented.

It is recognized that this may involve difficulties. Indeed yesterday's sharp exchange of notes, in which the Soviet Union demanded and Italy refused satisfaction for the recent sinking of two Russian ships, has created anything but a favorable atmosphere regarding at least two of the proposed participants. It has been held, nevertheless, that it is better to face this than to exclude any power whose interests are concerned.

The British delegation is to attend with the definite purpose of insisting upon immediate and effective action to safeguard the Mediterranean sea route and to prevent further breaches of the submarine protocol of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 prohibiting inhuman methods of submarine warfare.

For this purpose every effort is to be made to confine discussions strictly to these points so as to expedite action, leaving all other questions aside for the time being.

France Left Uninformed By Soviet on Charges Of Piracy by Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 7—The Mediterranean conference, called jointly by France and Britain to suppress submarine piracy, will be held even if Italy and Germany refuse to attend, it is officially stated here today. Italy's refusal was regarded as a possibility following a note sent by

Italy rejects Soviet Demand: Page 4.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

'Have Nots': Trade or Colonies?

Territories Held Little Value for Raw Materials or Population Outlets

Solution Is Seen In Freer Commerce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — With singular appositeness—during the Nuremberg Congress, the Mediterranean submarine crisis, and the Far Eastern hostilities—the research of recognized international authorities is today published to show that the concrete aims of the "Have-Nots" for colonies and raw materials are based on glaring economic fallacies.

Not long ago a joint committee of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace prepared a massive study of this raw materials question. Their document circulated in learned circles. Now the work has been boiled down into a simple, easily read pamphlet, and is published today by the Public Affairs Committee, of New York City, in its well-known series of Little Studies of Big Questions.

Colonies are of little value, these researchers concluded, either as sources of raw materials or outlets for over-population. Nor are they the best markets. The answer to all three questions is to be found, it is concluded, in freer trade, under which raw materials circulate, manufactured goods find their proper outlet, and increased industrialization takes care of the population question.

Colonies and Raw Materials

In the first place, the colonial areas of the world are not as fruitful a source of raw materials as generally assumed. "One might draw up a long list of raw materials," says the report, including lead ore, coal, asbestos, potash, jute, flax, linseed, and manila hemp, of which less than 1 per cent of the world's output is produced in colonies. Most of the basic commodities are found chiefly in non-colonial areas. Rubber and tin are the only conspicuous exceptions. It should be evident, therefore, that a rejuggling of colonies—whatever may be said for or against it on moral or political grounds—would make very little difference as far as the distribution of raw materials is concerned.

"None of the great colonial empires have all or anything like all of the raw materials which they need within their boundaries. The Dutch colonies have no cotton, jute, copper, lead, nickel or zinc—to mention only a few of their deficiencies. The British crown colonies—which do not include either India or the Dominions—lack lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, chromium, magnesite, oil, asbestos, potash, cotton, silk, flax, timber and other commodities. No amount of redistribution could guarantee to every country an adequate supply of all raw materials at reasonable prices without discrimination. If this is to be achieved, it will have to be by some other method."

There are, it is admitted, advantages in colonies as markets, prin-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Wide World

Shigeru Yoshida

Japanese Ambassador to Britain

Wide World

Sir Robert Craigie

British Envoy-Designate to Japan

Public Opinion Held Curb On U. S. Policy in Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—High authoritative quarters disclosed over the week end here that a close connection exists between the vigorous policy which has been evolved by the United States towards the Far Eastern crisis and the disturbed situation in Europe.

Briefly stated, the Government position is this: While American Far Eastern policy is primarily concerned with avoiding any retreat in the face of Japanese aggression which would imply approval of that aggression, it also has in mind constantly the implications of its attitude towards Japan and Germany and Italy. Withdrawal before Japan, it is felt, would encourage the ambitions of Germany and Italy, now too obvious to permit their being ignored, whereas continued insistence on the doctrines of sanctity of treaties and non-intervention in regard to Japan is intended indirectly to make it clear that the United States will never withdraw whatever obstacle the maintenance of these dictrines might present to aggression in Europe. The United States views the world as a whole. It refuses to accept the Japanese theory that special areas deserve exemption for general policies. And its attitude towards the Far East is to be viewed as the key to its attitude towards Europe.

Authoritative View

The source of this view can not be publicly disclosed. But it can be stated that this is the view of the officials responsible for the formation of American foreign policy. Further, it is a view which they feel should be appreciated, not only by Americans, but by the world.

No belligerent intention should be understood as being involved in this view. The overwhelming desire of American public opinion to keep out of war is fully appreciated by those in authority here, including President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the latter's responsible subordinates in the State Department. The recent decision against reinforcing the Asiatic squadron with three heavy cruisers was reached, in the face of the extreme value they would have had in protecting and evacuating American nationals from China, with a realization of the possibility that such a move might have been construed by Japan as a threatening gesture.

No Threats by U. S.

The United States is not threatening any aggressor nation in a military sense. But American foreign policy is now firmly based on certain broad principles of peaceful international conduct embracing non-aggression, non-intervention and observance of treaty obligations. These principles are advocated for the entire world without exception.

Secretary Hull hopes that ultimately these principles will prevail over force. But he realizes that they cannot prevail if they have no advocates. Therefore he conceives it to be the peculiar function of the United States today to advocate them constantly and insistently and to keep them alive. To accept Japan's contention, as expressed in Japan's response to Secretary Hull's statement of his 14 principles of peace program, that they do not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan Puts Off Full Reply To British Protest

Regrets Envoy's Injury in What London Calls 'Unusual Rejoinder'

Further Inquiry

Reports Say Britain's New Ambassador May Not Present Credentials

While the third month of the Far-Eastern conflict opens with Japanese artillery shelling the Chinese positions on the outskirts of Shanghai, following an effective counterattack by the Chinese that has prevented the Japanese from making any appreciable advance, British diplomatic circles are much concerned over what they consider an unsatisfactory reply from Japan to the British protest on the wounding of Ambassador Knatchbull-Hugessen by Japanese war planes.

The reply, while regretting that the envoy was wounded, states that the incident is still subject to inquiry and apparently paves the way to long-drawn-out negotiations. A further protest from Britain is thought likely.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's intimated advice to Americans to leave Shanghai finds little sympathy with American business interests in that city who think it is necessary for key men to stay and protect American interests. The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has forwarded a protest to Secretary Hull.

Pertinent to this situation is the American Government's instructions to its consuls at Amoy and Foochow in South China to close their offices and proceed to places of safety after evacuating Americans in their respective districts.

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A Japanese "interim" reply to Great Britain's protest over the machine gunning of its Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, was believed yesterday only to have started protracted negotiations.

Authoritative sources said the "unusual" rejoinder, the contents of which were not made public, apparently was calculated to satisfy public opinion so that, no matter how long diplomatic exchanges drag out, the incident would be forgotten and it would not matter if a "final reply" never was received.

It was understood that Japan's reply, while regretting the injury to Sir Hughe, said that Japanese inquiries still were being pursued. Well informed quarters, however, said that Great Britain would insist on a full reply to its demands for satisfaction.

The reported tone of Tokyo's note and accounts of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's speech to the Diet, casting doubt on what Britain had regarded as an established fact—that a Japanese warplane fired on Sir Hughe—caused concern and indignation here.

Because Britain's demands emphasized absolute certainty that the British version of the facts was correct, authoritative quarters predicted that Japan's "interim" response not only was unsatisfactory but also lessened the possibility of a final agreement.

Officials withheld comment on reports that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador-Designate to Japan, might not present his credentials to the Japanese Emperor until a satisfactory reply was received.

The text of the note was not made public either in London or Tokyo, but this two-point summary was issued in the Japanese capital:

"1. Results of investigations at present do not produce any evidence to establish a Japanese plane was responsible;

"2. It is earnestly hoped British authorities will co-operate with Japanese authorities in forestalling a recurrence of similar events by taking such necessary measures as giving advance notice to Japanese authorities when entering the zone of danger."

Other Sino-Japanese news: Page 5.

Intimate Message From Washington

History Unfolds: Asia and Neutrality, Labor and Politics, President and Public Opinion and the Greatest of These Is — Which?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 7.

History in Washington these days—the current history that is being enacted under our eyes—is now unrolling on three different stages: there are three evolving situations, each of no little importance to the nation and the world.

First is Far Eastern policy, second is the President's campaign to re-capture or retain public opinion, and third is the political struggle within organized labor and with the President, brought into the forefront over the Labor Day week end.

American policy toward the Sino-Japanese conflict has come a long way since the years when neutrality sentiment was holding sway in Congress, based upon the investigations of the Nye Munitions Committee and the general viewpoint of public opinion.

The State Department always had its doubts about "neutrality" as long as that term seemed synonymous with head-in-the-sand isolationism, and now the Administration is demonstrating that, in foreign policy, while Congress may propose, the President and the Secretary of State dispose. That is, incidentally, an important constitutional principle.

The congressional viewpoint was that insulation on an embargo-quarantine basis was the best method to preserve neutrality, which in turn was to be preferred to co-operation in peace-preserving. "It's a bad time in the world, just let's mind our own business," was the dominant feeling.

"Very well," agree the President and Secretary Hull, "but the best way to be able to mind our own business is to take an intelligent, safe, and independent part in world affairs. Unlike the ostrich, we must keep the sand out of our eyes!"

A Horse of Another Color

And so policy in the Chinese crisis has been far different from that envisaged under the Neutrality Act. It is not only that the act has not been applied, though its imposition is mandatory. More important than plain abstention, is the fact that a much more positive policy—a sense of responsible involvement—has taken its place.

The President and Secretary of State Hull realize perfectly well that they cannot intervene with force in the Sino-Japanese war. Of course they do not want to run seriously afoul of the Japanese. But they refuse gratuitously to make things easier for the Japanese. With an eye on Germany and Italy the American Government is making clear over and over again that it disapproves of this sort of aggression. Maybe, as its critics declare, this is simply a policy of preachment. Maybe it will be taken by the hungry nations only as so many words.

But the alternative is between telling certain nations what we think of their policies, and keeping our mouths shut. The Administration feels it is better to make our disapproving views clear, first for their possible deterrent effect, however slight, and second as a warning that some day our patience may be used up—some day our own vital interests may be immediately attacked.

Against the background of this foreign crisis, President Roosevelt is now proposing to continue his struggle for political ascendancy over Congress. His trip to the Pacific Coast, now confirmed from his yacht Potomac after being outlined and discussed in The Christian Science Monitor some two weeks ago, is in the nature of a reconnaissance. It is too early really to "take the stump" against Senators and Representatives who have strayed. Most of the President's more severe Democratic opponents like Senators Burke and Wheeler, do not come up for re-election until 1940.

Bid for Popular Touch

But in this trip, through innumerable conferences with local politicians, many back-platform appearances, brief chats with "my friends" and motor trips into interested communities, the President hopes to re-establish his touch with the people. He hopes, concretely, to persuade Congress that his own interpretation of public opinion is the correct one. These swings across the continent, right through the individual congressman's backyard, remind the legislators of the President's formidable reputation for knowing public opinion. They draw premonitory chills from those who have been unfriendly to the Roosevelt program. They produce a vast Democratic Party rally across the continent, and more than that, a rally in which many non-Democrats join out of the desire to see this greatly publicized President. No form of political activity could be more useful for the skillful Mr. Roosevelt, or for any other President with his aptitudes, and it is a wonder more Presidents have not seen the advantages of cleverly managed travel.

The labor situation seems small potatoes beside these two other situations. But it is by no means trivial. This great holiday dedicated to the organized working man has merely served in 1937 to accentuate the rift in labor's ranks. John L. Lewis's words of blame and reprisal to President Roosevelt rather serve to rehabilitate the President's position with middle-of-the-road citizens, who feel as the Chief Executive does that both sides have gone too far.

The C. I. O. chieftain's bid to farmers for an alliance with labor is likely to antagonize the newly prosperous agriculturalists. Plainly a farm-labor alliance will not be possible again until rock-bottom prices for the products of the soil have driven farmers to desperation. By then, conditions may have changed.

But the C. I. O.'s straight political challenge, regardless of the plea to farmers, is not an empty threat as several local elections have shown.

Old Timers Prefer Travel by Airliner To Covered Wagon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Four "old-timers," who made the trip West during the covered wagon era, are vacationing at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here today after retracing their journey, in part, over the new route opened Saturday by Transcontinental & Western Air between New York and San Francisco.

While each of the four had visited in the East since their original trip westward, none had been here within 25 years, in the interval of which air transportation has slashed days from ordinary coast-to-coast travel time.

George Van Gorden told reporters that his first venture from New England to California took 17 months. Today giant transports cover the same ground in slightly more than 17 hours.

Mrs. Frances Hatfield Ryan, who was born aboard ship off the coast of Chile while her family were bound to California around Cape Horn; George Cameron and Adam L. Moore made up the remainder of the party.

Mr. Cameron said he journeyed west from Nova Scotia 62 years ago, and Mr. Moore told how he took a ship to Panama, walked across the isthmus and then embarked on another vessel for California.

The party could have made a fast flight through from the coast in less than one day, but preferred to make a more leisurely trip, they said, therefore, the flight was broken with a night's rest in Kansas City.

After a two-day stay they will make a return flight over the same route.

New Magellan To Round Horn; Wife Going, Too

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A twentieth-century Magellan and a comely Mrs. Magellan will set sail here next month on a research cruise 'round the Horn.

Capt. Robert Muir, late of the British army in India and Borneo, and Mrs. Muir, until recently a Washington business woman, are equipping a 110-foot ketch and gathering a crew of 10 young seamen and seven natural scientists for their voyage along the route traveled by Ferdinand Magellan, the sixteenth-century Portuguese navigator. Theirs will be the first natural scientific study undertaken in many years of the region around Cape Horn.

The Smithsonian Institution is lending support. It may send along one of its experts on marine life to study and collect fish and other creatures of the deep. Negotiations are under way for other research organizations, both in and outside the Federal Government, to participate in making oceanographic surveys, collections of birds and animals and a picture log of the voyage.

The cruise will require seven to eight months. In addition to the usual paraphernalia carried by collectors, the ketch, the Normona, will be equipped with a sonic depth-finder with which a continuous record will be made of the waters through the Straits of Magellan.

"There have been no accurate chartings of the waters around Cape Horn in more than 100 years," Captain Muir declared.

The Normona will be the modern equivalent of the old windjammer naval training ships, since the ten young huskies in the crew, most of them recently out of college, will study navigation and other nautical courses in addition to helping with the research work of the expedition. And Mrs. Muir expects to teach some of them typing and shorthand whenever she can get them down out of the rigging.

Captain Muir plans to sail Oct. 15, going through the Panama Canal, down the west coast of South America, around the Horn and back up the east coast. The expedition also expects to sail about 2000 miles up the Amazon river.

Wood Stove Bows to Air Conditioning In Modern School

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Thousands of grownups who remember the little red schoolhouse with its barrel stove of noble girth and back-breaking benches will be introduced to the modern American school when their children return to class during the next few weeks.

Public Works Administration experts who have scanned plans for 4493 schools built with PWA assistance in the past four years say revolutionary changes are being made in educational buildings. Many of these are to improve ventilation, sanitary, heating and lighting facilities.

Radio and moving picture apparatus and amplifying systems are in many new schools. A Providence, R. I., high school, four stories high, safeguards its self-operating elevators with an electric eye.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Labor Day Helps to Clarify Position of Various Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Many columns of Labor Day statements and oratory leave the existing issues between labor and non-union employer and between rival labor organizations substantially unchanged, but clarify individual and group positions in several important respects. Observers here summarize the results as follows:

1. President Roosevelt has been placed in a slightly more neutral position between labor and employer. He contributed to this shift himself by the carefully neutral tone of his own statements. He was aided from the outside by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman. The Lewis criticism of the President and the threat of political reprisals and possibly even of a farmer-labor party are viewed as tending to free the President in the public thought from too intimate association with the C. I. O. movement.

2. The National Labor Relations Board has for the first time publicly expressed a desire to be regarded as a neutral and unbiased agency of labor justice. Its chairman, J. Warren Madden, made a defense of its policies and record against charges of pro-C. I. O. favoritism and a pledge of neutrality in the future which clearly indicated resentment by the board over the charges.

3. Employers over the week-end said little or nothing. The grim determination of one group of employers led by the steel independents to fight against unionization of their plants to the bitter end presumably stands unchanged today. Mr. Lewis' almost violent radio speech probably has served to confirm them in their belief that unless the C. I. O. can be crushed the system they have always known will be changed.

4. Labor leaders said a great deal which made no real change in the labor situation. William Green's remarks waved the banner of A. F. of L. defiance against the C. I. O. Mr. Lewis ignored the A. F. of L. so far as any direct reference was concerned, but goaded his rival with a claim to a larger C. I. O. membership than the A. F. of L. boasts.

5. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins contented herself with talking about gains in employment during the past year. She said nothing about the impending resignation of her ablest subordinate, Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady. Nor did she reveal the acute concern which prevails in her department over a possible successor to Mr. McGrady. Her retiring assistant is reputed to be the only labor leader in the country acceptable equally to Mr. Green and to Mr. Lewis.

From the point of view of the national political future the most significant of these developments was the labor position of President Roosevelt. The Lewis speech was a blunt warning to the Administration that the C. I. O. would cut loose from the New Deal and go its own political way if it did not obtain more favorable treatment.

In refusing to be stampeded by this threat, the President has intimated that in his opinion the C. I. O. is not as serious a political threat as Mr. Lewis believes it to be.

British Labor for Slump Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng., Sept. 7—Measures to ward off another slump were discussed by Mr. Ernest Bevin in his presidential address to the Trades Union Congress opened here yesterday. Mr. Bevin called for a great national development fund to pay for public works when the boom eased off. He urged formation of such a fund immediately when Britain could afford it.

If a nation can organize a great defense program, he said, it can also be prepared against other enemies, namely, unemployment, poverty and malnutrition.

Mr. Bevin's announcement that the T. U. C. henceforth is to have its own natural scientific advisory council aroused great interest. Problems of workers' welfare, it is pointed out, grow more complex as industry speeds up and the advice of natural scientists is becoming as necessary as that of economists and trade union organizers. Natural scientists attending the British Association conference at Nottingham have welcomed the T. U. C. plan for co-operation.

Figures showing T. U. C. growth in recent years give a membership of more than 4,000,000 for December, 1936, compared to 3,600,000 in December, 1935. It is estimated that the present membership is 4,250,000.

Concern of the British Trade Union movement with events in Spain is disclosed in the report of the general council.

British trade unionists see in the Spanish struggle a conflict between democracy and dictatorship—which may mean the end in Spain of that freedom of association for which they stand.

The report of the council reveals that up to mid-July British Trade Unions had contributed £37,000 to the internaitonal solidarity fund of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The international labor movement; it is stated, administers a base hospital in Spain which costs more than £1000 a month. About £9000 worth of food and clothing have been shipped by Labor from England to Bilbao, Santander and Gijon.

Opposed to Neutrality

"Since the last Trades Union Congress was held, the general council, in co-operation with the Labor Party executive," the report declares, "have energetically supported the cause of the Spanish trade unionists and Socialists in their heroic resistance against the attempt to introduce a régime of dictatorship in Spain. The fact has been borne in mind that if the rebels gained the uper hand, it would be a blow at democracy throughout the whole world.

"Our policy has been to secure for the constitutionally appointed Government of Spain the rights to which it is entitled in virtue of international law. The principle of neutrality was never accepted by us, and we have used all the means at our disposal to arouse public opinion and to bring the various governments to adopt the same attitude."

Decline in Industrial Disputes

It is reported that the Spanish Trades Union Congress requested the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International to call a conference of all anti-Fascist organizations to organize assistance for the Spanish Government "in its fight for democracy."

At this conference the Spanish and French delegates regretted that representatives of all sections of anti-Fascist opinion were not present. The British delegation replied that continued attempts to call an "all-in" conference merely divert attention from the real issue of assisting Spain and concentrate it upon the controversial issue of a United Front. The British pointed out that the British Labor Party was the only Socialist party to vote against their Government on the non-intervention issue.

The report states that the general council has also been concerned with the possible introduction of the 40-hour week. Since the last T. U. C. conference, it is reported, further representations have been made to the Prime Minister regarding the introduction of the 40-hour week in government industrial establishments and to all workers in Britain.

The answer received from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, has been unfavorable. Among the reasons he has given for not acceding to the request has been that the introduction of a change of this magnitude for government employees would necessitate increased taxation for the nation.

The industrial quietness of the last 12 months is reflected by the fact that out of 10 pages in the council's report, only one and a half are devoted to the section entitled "Industrial Disputes."

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Leaders Review Drastic Labor Shift

By the Associated Press

A labor year close-packed with sit-down strikes, rapid unionization, a widening of the breach between the two great labor factions, and a crystallization of public policy toward the labor movement, was brought into focus on Labor Day by union leaders and statesmen in a series of pungent addresses. Following are high lights from the texts of the outstanding speeches:

William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor, Speaking at Dallas, Texas

Mr. Green rallied his southwestern forces against a campaign by the C. I. O. with a denunciation of that organization's "destructive policy" in splitting organized labor, delivered at Dallas, Tex.

The C. I. O., he told a mass meeting of federation members at the Pan American Exposition Sunday, further promotes this policy by subordinating the welfare of workers to personal ambitions, by sponsoring sit-down strikes, and by encouraging communistic support.

Mr. Green brought his battle against the John L. Lewis organization to Texas several months after the C. I. O. started an intensive campaign to organize field workers.

Not only does the C. I. O. "welcome communistic support and use communistic methods," but its sit-down strikes are illegal and "are likely to pave the way to a fascist dictatorship," Mr. Green told the workers. Many of them had heard him criticize Mr. Lewis Saturday night for the C. I. O. chief's attack on President Roosevelt.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green asserted, "are not seeking political preferment. They are not moved by a consuming ambition to establish themselves as political dictators."

Sunday night in referring to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green told a banquet of labor leaders:

"Shall we be ruled from the bottom up or from the top down by an individual who is governed only by a consuming ambition?"

Monday, he further emphasized his assertion that the American Federation of Labor stood ready to make peace with the C. I. O.

"During all the period which has intervened since the C. I. O. was formed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has discreetly and patiently pleaded for a conference for the purpose of healing the breach, uniting labor's forces and settling the differences," Mr. Green said.

"Our requests for such a meeting have been rejected and our invitation to meet has been scornfully spurned. . . . All of our eorts have been of no avail."

"Strikes," said Mr. Green, "cannot be won without the support of public opinion. The sit-down strike, if persisted in, will be outlawed by legislative enactment.

"The right to strike must be preserved and protected as a part of Democratic procedure. . . . We cannot surrender this right. . . . But when property is illegally seized and held labor subjects itself to the charge of lawlessness and the destruction of property. Public opinion . . . turns against it."

"Labor, Mr. Green said, "may participate in the felicitations and celebrations of its annual holiday, but it faces a testing choice between the 'lofty American ideals' of the American Federation and the C. I. O., 'which is supported and endorsed by Communist leaders and the Communist Party.'"

Mr. Green voiced opposition of the federation to the incorporation of unions. Its record of responsibility and the keeping of obligations, he said, except for the "deplorable record of the C. I. O.," might well be envied by other organizations.

He paid high tribute to the late Samuel Gompers, and reasserted the organization's intention to remain non-partisan politically.

Jobs in Industry Near Peak of '29

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

Industrial employment this summer bounced above normal toward the 1929 peak, but government analysts won't say the nation's unemployment problem has been reduced in the same proportion.

Labor Department surveys show 34,722,000 persons were employed in non-agricultural industries in May, compared with 35,577,000 in March, 1929.

Philip F. La Follette

Governor of Wisconsin, Speaking at Omaha, Nebraska

Governor LaFollette told his audience of Omaha Labor Union members that 1940 would witness the rise of "a political alignment that will give the American people a real choice between progressive and reactionary government."

This alignment, Governor La Follette said, would spring from "the vitality and liberalism of the Middlewest."

He told the crowd, which occupied every seat in the Central Labor Union Temple, that "the American people can no longer be herded into political lines formed on the issues of the Civil War."

"They demand," he said, "an alignment based on the issues of today."

J. Warren Madden

Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Delivering an Address under the Auspices of the Washington Evening Star's Radio Forum, Explaining the Operation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and Reviewing the History of Its Administration.

"Some employers," Mr. Madden said, "are wasting their energies in thinking up schemes to evade this law. I do not say that they may not succeed in fooling the board, but I do say that they will not often fool their employees, and their employees will not tolerate these evasions. Such employers would do well to begin to accommodate themselves to their new situation, instead of laying up trouble for the future."

John L. Lewis

Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Speaking at Pittsburgh

Mr. Lewis told Pittsburgh's largest Labor Day crowd that labor must increase its strength to democratize technological improvements and advance the mass-purchasing power of all groups.

Mr. Lewis declare dit still was possible for the "old miraculous spirit of pre-depression days" to be revived and that if America is "really to be 'the land of the free' that spirit must be ended forever."

"Not for the selfish interest of labor as a group, but for the welfare of the country as a whole, labor must become strong enough to take its proper place at the council tables of industry and of the nation," he said.

"The machine must be so managed as to extend, and not to reduce, the field of employment that their greater productivity must be accompanied by shorter hours of work, lower prices of output, and a general advance in mass purchasing power, or economic well-being, through all groups of the American people.

"Without the support of labor, which constitutes two thirds of our population, this great contructive problem of American democracy cannot be properly solved."

Mr. Lewis said at a press interview that he preferred not to amplify his speech of Friday night in which he rebuked President Roosevelt as a "fair weather friend" of labor and served notice his C. I. O. is prepared to look elsewhere for its political allies.

"I might say, generally speaking," he said, "that the headlines overplayed the political angles of my talk and perhaps failed to take into consideration the more constructive logic of the address."

Miss Frances Perkins

Secretary of Labor, in a Broadcast Address

Miss Perkins warned that the reluctance of industry to hire the older worker, even though he is able-bodied and intelligent, "threatens our social structure."

She hoped that before another Labor Day the Department of Labor would be able to study and report on the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions that might tend to produce discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining and retaining employment, and also the effect of pension systems and group and workmen's compensation on the employment of the older worker.

Donald R. Richberg

Former NRA Administrator, Speaking at Duluth, Minn.

Mr. Richberg told his audience that labor was on the way to control of the Government.

"Labor is on the march in America," he said. "Not to a control of the Government in the interest of any one class of people, but to the control of government and industry in the interest of all the people."

Talk of a realignment of political parties in 1940 also was revived in the speechmaking to labor's warring forces—greater in number than ever before.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University, in His Annual Address at the Parish Museum, Southampton, Long Island, New York.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Butler said that both the Democratic and Republican parties have outlived their time and are no longer competent to deal with the complex, pressing problems arising out of the relations between capital and labor.

The Grand Old Party has now lost its usefulness, he holds, and should be supplanted by what he tentatively describes as the Constitutional Liberal Party. As for the Democratic Party, it, too, has gone the way of all material things, and in its place should arise a political organization that might call itself Progressive, but which, he said, more properly would be styled the Reactionary Radical Party.

"Were the American people to organize themselves into two such parties," he said, "the air would be quickly cleared of many misconceptions and the public would soon come to understand the fundamental difference of thought and of policy that were involved in the party contest. As the party names and party divisions now exist, this is not the case. . . ."

Baruch Feels Sure That Dictatorships Are Bound to Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Autocratic rulers in Europe are looking for "something for nothing," but will never achieve their ends, in the opinion of Bernard M. Baruch, internationally known banker, who is home again today after a six weeks' visit to Europe.

"The dictators represent lean and hungry countries that claim they need access to raw materials," Mr. Baruch told ship news reporters when he arrived here aboard the Steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard Line, yesterday. "On the one hand they want an increased population, but on the other they say they need room to expand because of the size of their population.

"The story of access to raw materials is the biggest hokum in the world. What they really want is something for nothing. But neither Germany nor Italy will ever gain such access by war. They would have equal access to raw materials in peace. The only way, for instance, that Germany could have unlimited access to raw materials would be if she could control the sea and the air."

Mr. Baruch attributed the arming by England and France to their need of national defence and declared they were for peace.

"The people of the great European countries do not want war and would be reluctant to cross their borders," he said.

He refused to venture an opinion regarding the stability of European peace or to say what would happen in the Far East.

"I think the Sino-Japanese situation may become a test of the American neutrality legislation," he said. "Japan has not declared war, but she has decreed a blockade of China, which is an act of war. Our Neutrality Act is intended to keep us out of war, but it might get us into war now. It will be interesting to see how the act actually works."

Mr. Baruch saw the agricultural situation as "the most important thing that confronts America." He held that the east does not realize its import.

"If the price levels are too high, consumption will be too low," he added. "It will be a question of wisdom in maintaining the correct balance of the price scale."

Advertising Artists Sign Hearst Paper; First Such Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Advertising artists of the Evening Journal and New York American, William Randolph Hearst afternoon newspaper here, have won the first union contract ever granted workers in that field, according to the Commercial Artists and Designers Union. It provides for union recognition, wage increases and better working conditions and, according to the announcement, is the first formal contract between a Hearst publication and a "white-collar" union.

The union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Other provisions of the contract call for a 40-hour, five-day week; two weeks' vacation with pay and dismissal pay ranging from one week's wages for six months' service, to eight weeks after 10 years with the newspaper. The contract also contains a preferential re-hiring clause and provides for a joint standing grievance committee to settle disputes.

The Journal-American agreement is the first formal contract to be signed by the Commercial Artists and Designers Union, which is only a little more than a year old.

Roosevelt on Labor Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—The text of President Roosevelt's Labor Day statement follows:

In a nation founded upon the honest toil of its pioneers, it is meet and fitting that a day should be set aside in special recognition of our debt to the untold millions whose labors have, in large measure, made this nation what it is today.

In this year, which marks the fiftieth anniversary of Labor Day, it is especially fitting that the citizens be reminded of the importance of the workman's role in society. Then, too, Labor Day this year assumes an especial importance because of the struggle which we have been witnessing in recent months and the new emphasis placed by law and public opinion on the rights of labor and the privilege of organization.

As is usual in a controversy when opposing factors give way to basic passions, the age-old contest between capital and labor has been complicated in recent months through mutual distrust and bitter recrimination. Both sides have made mistakes. While we deplore these mistakes it is for all of us as true Americans to resolve on this day devoted to labor that we shall, by removing the cause, seek to prevent their repetition.

Although human passions have been aroused during the past eight months, let us not forget that these difficulties were brought under control before they assumed more than local proportions.

Ours as a people is the duty to maintain an attitude based on sanity and reason—to work for that happy consummation when bitterness and distrust shall be replaced by mutual respect by workman and employer. The conference table must eventually take the place of the strike. There has been and continues to be urgent need to insure all able-bodied working men and women a living wage for a fair day's work.

I repeat what I said in my message to the workers of the United States last year: "The wage earners of America do not ask for more. They will not be satisfied with less."

Those of us who are in government and those whom government serves must all do their part by placing at the service of capital and labor the necessary machinery to facilitate the adjustment of disputes, and thereby eliminate the need for strikes and interference with the flow of wages and of commerce. Such machinery must be perfected if we are to deal with this problem in a manner that is in keeping with our heritage of human reason and intelligence. On the exercise of that intelligence we must base our hopes for peace.

The Government has committed itself to a very definite program in the advancement of economic industrial and spiritual welfare of our people. Our aim has been the advancement of human progress with industrial progress. We have attempted to create work security with reasonable wages and humane conditions of employment; to provide better homes and bring to the family life of our country new comforts and a greater happiness.

We are determined to carry on for the attainment of this objective.

Lozano Given New Post

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 7 (AP)—Julio Lozano, Honduran Minister to Washington and former Finance Minister, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs here Saturday.

Bethlehem Steel Denies Charges Of Labor Unfairness

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company, a subsidiary, accused the Labor Relations Board of making "vague and indefinite statements" in its complaint of a week ago that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices.

In a reply to the complaint, the steel companies denied all allegations made by the board; moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the grounds they were holding companies not engaged in production or manufacture; asked a bill of particulars and extension of the hearing date; and protested against charges of unfair practices "without naming persons or specific instances."

Philadelphia: A proposal for a nation-wide gathering of all labor unions to fashion "a united labor movement in America" came from the convention of the United Electrical and Radio Workers.

The union approved unanimously a resolution to bring the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which it is affiliated; the American Federation of Labor, and independent unions into accord on the principles of "the already proven successful industrial unionism." The resolution opposed the craft unionization of the A. F. of L. and claimed progress for the C. I. O.'s plan of organizing entire industries.

Charles Johnson Post, a commissioner of the U. S. Department of Labor, told the 400 delegates that only 5 per cent of the nation's business men are lacking in "good faith" toward workers. "I would say 75 to 80 per cent of the business men are fair-minded, honest, square and even to a certain degree generous," Mr. Post said, "and that about 15 to 20 per cent are absolutely hard-boiled . . . but they will play the game square."

He said the "master and servant" relationship in industry should have been forgotten 400 years ago.

San Francisco: A. F. of L. teamsters, slowly stifling waterfront activity in a union jurisdictional fight, were warned today by their C. I. O. opponents not to spread the dispute to other coast ports.

Plans to refuse to handle cargoes in Oakland Wednesday have been followed by threats to extend the embargo to all west coast points. Most of San Francisco's 49 piers are piled high with cargoes, and shippers said today stevedore activity would be halted in a few days because there will be no space left.

Last Wednesday, the teamsters began what they said was a "finish" fight against the C. I. O. longshoremen and warehousemen, whose attempts to organize warehouse workers claimed by the teamsters precipitated the clash.

The warning not to spread the blockade was voiced in Oakland yesterday by Harry Bridges, west coast C. I. O. organizer and head of the longshoremen and warehousemen.

"By Wednesday morning, the A. F. L. officials may get out of their stupor, and if they don't wake up, we may have to take the first step and wake them up ourselves," he said.

Mrs. Alice Rosseter, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said she could do nothing in the dispute until both sides request that the board act.

N. Y. Strike of 3500 Is Settled by Mediator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 —Another success by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, in settling labor disputes was chalked up today in an announcement that peace had been re-established between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Lamp Shade Division, and employers, which resulted in 3500 members of the union in New York City plants returning to work. The strike was called on Aug. 2.

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State's Dictation On Factory Sites Interests Savants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng. Sept. 7—An added point was given by economists' discussions of industrial problems at the British Association session here today by news that organized labor in Britain has decided to seek the assistance of natural scientists.

Before settling down to hear a paper on a policy regarding depressed areas the savants learned that the Trades Union Congress, meeting simultaneously at Norwich, has announced its intention to appoint a natural scientific advisory council.

Probably labor at Norwich will be equally interested to hear answers to today's main query among the economists: Should governments dictate where industrialists erect factories?

Inducements to Industrialists

This question was put today to the economic science section of the British Association by Mr. S. R. Dennison, lecturer in economics at Manchester University.

Mr. Dennison suggested that present plans for state control of industrial sites fail to solve the real difficulties that lie behind the existence of depressed areas.

The continuance of localized depressions has resulted in proposals to subject location to control, he recalled. But it appears, he stated, that neither of two possible lines of readjustment, development of new industries and transfer of workers, is likely to solve the problem completely.

An intermediate stage, he continued, is the provision of various inducements to industrialists to establish their plants in depressed areas. Those which have been proposed, Mr. Dennison said, involve certain difficulties and it is not certain whether they would be effective.

Balance of Cost and Gain

"The primary decision which is necessary is whether a policy which has important long-run effects," he pointed out, "involving changes in the whole industrial structure of the country, is appropriate for dealing with a short-run problem."

The appropriateness of control further depends, Mr. Dennison added, upon a balancing of cost against gain. The former could result from a loss of industrial efficiency; the latter would be derived from alleviation of localized unemployment and some saving, perhaps, in capital construction.

This problem of industrial location is looming big now in the researches both of government and economist. This has been distinctly shown at the association meetings where discussions in reference to site planning have taken up quite a large proportion of time.

Prof. P. Sargent Florence, president of the economic section, dealt with the problem in his opening address. He put it that the problem of location is to ensure that the state, when directing operations, should make wise choices and not merely open new industries in any particular place out of sympathy

Best Location of Resources

Quoting the Second Industrial Survey of South Wales, Professor Florence said: "The working of economic forces will eventually bankrupt any concerns which have made a wrong choice and will thus ensure for the community the optimum distribution of its resources, but only after an interval of confusion, and possibly after the creation of fresh pools of stagnant labor unable to find an outlet. A better choice made now would ensure the earlier attainment of the optimum location of resources, and would eliminate much confusion and waste.

"Though in form a wisely conceived State direction of location might appear to be an interference with the working of 'natural' forces, it might in fact prove to have been only a short cut to the equilibrium which the free working of those forces would eventually ensure."

Professor Florence also added that one of the main problems affecting economists nowadays is that of the distributive trades where tests of efficiency fail to concur.

Replanning of Distribution

Research workers in Britain hope to lower prices all round by replanning the distribution industry, it was revealed here yesterday.

The question which has them guessing at the moment is: can you replan the customer?

Distribution costs account for a third of the final price of most goods and preliminary investigations show, it is said, that the distributive industry is too expensive. Economists would like to make a new census of distribution to make rationalization easier, since present statistics are insufficient.

Mr. H. G. Selfridge Jr., director of one of London's largest stores, gave a warning, however, that rationalization of the distributive industry is going to be a very difficult proposition. Between the research worker and a planned system of distribution there stands, he said, the consumer, an "erratic" force, exercising a great deal of control.

Census of Distribution

Mr. H. T. Weeks, economist, told of a trial census of distribution, undertaken to prove how valuable a complete census on wider lines would be.

This trial census was taken in six towns of equal size. The results, Mr. Weeks declared, disclosed surprising variety between the six towns.

"The trial census was frankly propaganda," he continued, "to prove to business in distribution that a census would be valuable. Specifically it would help in fixing sales quotas, guiding local sales drives, and determining development policy.

"But," he added, "the census has more than a mere commercial interest. It suggests that if control is necessary in distribution, existing statistics are insufficient. It shows that a census of distribution is essential to distributors, to administrators and to theorists."

Bendix Donor and Winner

International

Vincent Bendix, Donor of the Bendix Trophy for the Bendix Transcontinental Air Race

Frank Fuller, Winner of Bendix Air Race (Trophy Shown in Background) Congratulated by Donor

Trailer Camps in New York To House Legion Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Laborers employed by the Works Progress Administration have been leveling a two-acre site in the Bronx to accommodate automobile trailers belonging to some of the 500,000 men and women whom New York City expects will attend the annual convention of the American Legion here from Sept. 20 to 23.

While the Bronx free trailer camp was only a small part of the elaborate preparation being made here to welcome the Legion visitors, it was seen as indicative of the unusual plans under way to provide accommodations for all who come here for the meeting.

Ships anchored in New York Harbor, Pullman cars in railroad yards and 30,000 rooms in private homes are being organized in case the city's numerous hotels are filld to overflowing. And they will be, according to present indications, for some of the more popular establishments already refuse reservations for the convention period.

Other Trailer Sites Planned

Trailer camps are something new in the way of housing here, however, and while the Bronx establishment can accommodate only 300 trailers, plans are on to provide for others in New Jersey suburbs. Hoboken, West New York and Jersey City are to have trailer lots, and there will be space for 600 trailers in Secaucus.

For the protection of convention delegates and their families, New York City police have under way a drive to round up pickpockets, confidence men, card "sharps" and man-power, "clip joint steerers." Known criminals will be arrested on sight and held for the duration of the convention, police officials said.

Initial groups of visitors are beginning to straggle in by automobile and trailer, some families coming to enjoy their vacations in the metropolitan area and attend the convention later. Immediately prior to the opening of the convention, the big rush of traffic is anticipated with the arrival of more than 100 special trains.

Half Million Expected

In estimating that attendance would reach 500,000, convention headquarters in the RCA Building figured many veterans would bring their children and thus swell the total to record levels. Held simultaneously, the convention of American Legion Auxiliary is counted upon to augment the throng of visiting delegates.

Only about 1500 of those attending the convention will be delegates, but they are to come from all of the states and the American possessions, besides some foreign countries, to represent the Legion's membership of 1,000,000 men. The auxiliary organization claims 425,000 members.

With the bonus paid and prohibition temporarily out of the way, no highly controversial issues are expected to mark the 1937 convention. Politics, it was held, will be subordinated to fun-making, but the Legionnaires are scheduled to act upon a proposal for universal service in time of war, with the draft affecting capital and industry as well as

Street Camps for Young New Yorkers Substitute for Vacations in Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—If a feller can't go really camping in the woods where there are trees and streams and pine cones, then it is a pretty good thing to be able to spend the day in a neighborhood camp right on your own city street, remembering meanwhile that it has the advantage of being mosquito free, and of allowing you to run home any moment you may desire.

There have been 18 of these camps in crowded sections of the city during the summer, with a weekly attendance of 3000 children who now have had their final roundup of the season in Owl's Head Park, Brooklyn.

The roundup began with the children of Owl's Head welcoming their visitors, assigning them to sites and then joining with them in luncheon and a treasure and exploration hike.

The most popular member of the camp was "Broncho Charlie" Miller, only surviving Pony Express rider, who had just returned from the centennial celebration at the Buffalo Bill farm and described the pioneer days when he helped to carry the mail.

The children gave exhibitions of fire building, cooking, crafts, wood sawing, and wood chopping, kite building and flying, dances, and Indian ceremonies.

Kidnaper Jailing Costs As High as $100,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Justice Department calculated today that the cost of putting a kidnaper behind prison bars might run to $100,000.

"There is no way of computing exactly what it costs when we catch and convict a kidnaper, but it frequently runs into thousands of dollars and in some cases into five or six figures," a department official said.

He estimated that the O'Connell kidnaping case, which terminated Aug. 12 with the sentencing of seven kidnapers at Binghamton, N. Y., cost a minimum of $28,543. This figure, he added, did not include the salaries of the judge, marshals and clerks who worked on the case.

Atlantic City Gambling Drive Nets 44 Arrests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7—A clean-up of gambling is on in Atlantic City as 44 men are held in $1000 bail each to await action by the grand jury on charges involving bookmaking and other forms of gaming. They were arrested by the police in raids made simultaneously on 22 places late last week, during which quantities of gambling paraphernalia were seised.

The haul included card and dice tables, telephone and telegraph instruments and amplifying equipment used by bookmakers.

Johnny Torrio Indicted

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Johnny Torrio, once the boss and partner of "Scarface" Al Capone in Chicago, and more recently listed here as "Public Enemy No. 1," now stands twice indicted by a special federal grand jury on income tax charges.

Sentences totalling 12 years imprisonment and fines amounting to $30,000 may be imposed if Torrio is found guilty.

Chain Gang Dropped In Retort to Rivers

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers' first effort to curb chain gang escapes by holding the guard or warden responsible brought quick retaliation from Hall county today in the form of a notice to the state to come and get its thirty-one prisoners.

Hall county advised the state of its decision to close the felon camp a few hours after G. A. Johns, chairman of the State Prison Commission, had discharged Warden T. E. Warf and Guard H. S. Walker of the Hall county camp from which three prisoners escaped Sunday.

"All convicts assigned to Hall county are now subject to your immediate disposition," the county authorities wired the commission.

A negro escaped from a chain gang in Bobb county Sunday and there were indications that that county would resist the Governor's blanket application of the dismissal decree.

Mr. Johns and Governor Rivers withheld comment on the Hall county action.

Paraguay Revolt Seeks To Restore Franco Rule

ASUNCION, Sept. 7 (AP)—Revolutionists attempted a counter coup today to restore Col. Rafael Franco—deposed after an uprising less than a month ago—to the presidency of Paraguay.

The current rebels, demanding restoration of military rule and the resignation of Dr. Felix Paiva, Colonel Franco's successor, were led by young army officers, students and disgruntled veterans of the Chaco war. A radio broadcast said they had captured the central police headquarters and a precinct station.

Governors? 3 for Roosevelt

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7 (AP)—Three of six southern governors here for a yacht race said yesterday they would support President Roosevelt if he sought a third term. The other three were silent. The three governors pledging support were Richard W. Leche of Louisiana, James V. Allred of Texas and A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky.

The three who declined comment were Hugh L. White of Mississippi, E. D. Rivers of Georgia and Gordon Browning of Tennessee.

Garage Mechanic Wins Air Classic; Turner Is Third

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7 (AP)—Rudy A. Kling, a wiry garage mechanic from Lemont, Ill., won a camera-finish victory in the skies today in America's speed classic of the air—the 200-mile Thompson trophy race.

The winner whipped his "Jupiter," a cream-colored plane of his own design, across the finish line a length ahead of Earl Ortman for the $9600 first prize which two others already had stamped as their own. His time was 256.910 miles an hour—the second best in Thompson history.

S. J. Wittman, of Oshkosh, Wis., was put out with motor trouble after he had led almost from the start.

Then Col. Roscoe Turner, who boomed into the lead after Wittman encountered motor trouble, had a lead of a leg and a half when he hesitated, whipped about, and rounded a pylon for the second time.

Kling, flying faster than the other nine who started the classic but taking the turns wider, averaged 256.910 miles an hour—about eight miles an hour lower than the Thompson record of 264.26 set at Los Angeles last year by France's Michel Detroyat over a course 50 miles shorter.

Kling's plane was powered by a Menasco motor. It was almost a clean sweep for the broad-smiling, weather-beaten mechanic, for the day before he won the Greve 150-mile closed course event good for $4500.

For second place, Ortman took $5000 and Colonel Turner won $3100. Ortman's time was 256.858 miles an hour.

Another $1000 was awarded for lap prizes and it told the story of the race. Wittman, at a pace which steadied between 263 and 265 miles an hour after the first two laps, won nine out of the 10 lap prizes offered for the first and all odd-numbered laps thereafter.

But just when he had a sizable lead on Turner, the Chicagoan who captured the 1934 Thompson at 248.12 miles an hour in a Wedell-Williams special in which Lieut. Joseph Mackey of Findlay, Ohio, dropped out on his seventeenth lap, when something happened to his plane.

Fourth was Frank Sinclair, pilot from Farmingdale, N. Y., taking $2000. Ray Moore, piloting the stripped down Seversky in which Frank Fuller won Friday's Bendix, crashing two records, was sixth for $300 and C. H. Gotch of Los Angeles a poor seventh, collecting $250. Moore is from San Francisco.

Marion McKeen of Los Angeles, dropped out on his thirteenth lap after Wittman was three full laps ahead.

Engine troubles which had dogged Art Chester of Los Angeles in the first three days of the annual air races eased up and allowed him to win a 50-mile consolation race averaging 239.93 miles an hour. It was worth $900 for Chester.

Gold Rush Failure As Slump Panacea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Government mining experts said today the depression's gold-rush was a failure.

A group of Works Progress Administration experts who checked up on the prospects for the jobless finding gold along creeps of the West, reported that of all the ideas for relieving unemployment, this was "the most romanticized and exaggerated."

Although placer-mines in the richer areas still strike a few bonanzas, the experts said, the 28,000 small operators panning creek-water for gold averaged $72 apiece in 1935.

Even the romance is running thin because rattletrap cars have replaced the old prospector's burro, and the placer-miners shake the gold out of the water by machinery (if at all) instead of by hand.

But placer mining still has its good points. The experts commented:

"Although the income of the small gold miner is low, the life has many features that lure him. Besides being free from rent and practically all other expenses except food, the miner works without supervision. His hours are his own and his vacations are taken when wanted. . . . The million-to-one chance against the miner apparently does not deter him from dreaming that his next clean-up will produce a nugget."

Henry Hadley

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Henry Hadley, distinguished American composer-conductor, who passed on here yesterday, was a prolific composer, turning out more than 150 songs and piano pieces, three concert overtures, four symphonies, and many orchestral suites and miscellaneous works.

Born in Somerville, Mass., in 1871, Mr. Hadley studied music in Boston with George W. Chadwick and Stephen A. Emery, later continuing the study of violin and other branches in Vienna.

He returned to this country in 1895 and began building a reputation as symphony conductor, which brought him international fame. At various times he was conductor or associate with the Seattle Symphony, San Francisco Orchestra, New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Manhattan Symphony and the Pennsylvania Orchestra of Philadelphia.

His Oriental suite, "Streets of Pekin," gained wide popularity through its many performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the composer's direction, and his opera, "Cleopatra's Night," was produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Wickman Heads Puzzlers

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—Joseph Wickman of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the new head of the National Puzzlers' League and Frank Kreuter leads the American Cryptogram Association. They were elected here yesterday at the final session of the joint convention of the two organizations. Other officers of the Puzzlers' League include Harry Ober of West Newton, Mass., vice-president, and Everett M. Smith of Boston, secretary.

RATIONAL TAILORING

Sir Henry Price, Managing Director, Fifty Shilling Tailors

Sir Henry Price, talks on . . .

OURSELVES AND OUR CUSTOMERS

BUSINESS grows on goodwill. That goodwill will only flourish if the product is right, and if the spirit in which it is sold is intelligent and friendly. In this advertisement I want to talk about the spirit in which those suits are sold—the understanding between customers and our staff—the human factors.

MAKING OLD FRIENDS

I want to sell our suits in an atmosphere that helps to bring out the maximum of co-operation between tailor and customer. I want every suit that is supplied by The Fifty Shilling Tailors to become in time an old favourite. When a suit becomes an old favourite you may be sure it is a good suit; and if its wearer feels that way about it, he is likely to go back to the tailor who made it. The new customer becomes an old customer and the old customer becomes an old friend. I want to achieve that, and to promote the spirit that makes it possible in every branch of The Fifty Shilling Tailors throughout the land.

Most men—and with some reason—seem to regard a multiple organisation as a sort of slot machine—you put your money in and you draw the goods out—something useful and efficient, but soulless, without human warmth. Now it is a mistake to regard The Fifty Shilling Tailors in this way. Ours is a friendly organisation—a thoroughly democratic one. We don't want you just to come in, order a suit and walk out again. I know our Managers would like to see you drop in informally, and discuss any tailoring problems you have at ease—and without obligation. (But don't do it during rush hours—on Saturday, for example.) They have only one pair of hands apiece and when they have a lot of customers to attend to, it stands to reason that they haven't the time. In the middle of the week things are easier with them. So choose your time with consideration.

Believe me, there is no tailoring problem we cannot solve for you, but as I have said many times before, I want you to give The Fifty Shilling Tailors as much friendly co-operation as you give to the tailor who charges you more. Every successful suit is half made by the customer himself. We are putting all we know into our half; I want to encourage our customers to put plenty of heart and goodwill into their half.

A NEW ERA

Don't forget, Rational Tailoring is more than a successful business—it is the beginning of a new era in tailoring—a commercial enterprise that is designed to fit the social requirements of our age. The old superficial differences which used to separate one class from another have largely disappeared—which is a good thing. Those distinctions were stupid and it is an encouraging sign of the times that they are being swept away. When I was a boy very few men had dress suits, and those who had not were apt to regard them as a sign of snobbishness. Now every young man has his dress suit, and I am glad we have done our bit to enable him to get it.

The working man of today dresses well; he wants to be better dressed than his father was, and he knows more about it. The business or professional man *must* dress well; his social and business life compel him to dress well. Both want to do it at reasonable cost. Rational Tailoring has come into existence to meet their needs and their wishes.

WE TAILOR THE NATION

Our style and tailoring suit their tastes, our prices suit their pockets. I make no apology for emphasising that Rational Tailoring is the tailoring of the twentieth century—the tailoring that all men who wish to strike a sensible balance between their income and their desires must come to eventually. That is why I am so busy perfecting it. I want every man to feel that whatever his tailoring problem may be he can bring it to The Fifty Shilling Tailors and have it solved to his satisfaction. The men who have already discovered this are legion. If you are a doubter, I hope this talk will make you think again—make you look into this new thing and see whether it can mean anything to you.

And now a concluding word. Our next advertisement will be a frank effort to get you to play your part—a pioneering part—in establishing that close and human relationship with a multiple organisation which alone can bring its customers the full benefits of the modern scale of buying, making and selling.

I will not tell you more about it than that, just now. I will only add that it is meant for *you*—whether you have tried Rational Tailoring or not. I propose to ask you to do for us a small service which will help us to improve our service to you. I think the idea will interest you. Please look out for it.

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38 DOVER STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.

New Wet Drive: Drunkenness And Liquor Consumption Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

tilled spirits has shot up by 25 per cent in one year is likely to arouse serious reflections even among the moderate friends of repeal. An increase by such substantial percentage, it is pointed out, hardly proves the promises of "temperance" and "moderation" which were proclaimed in advance by the advocates of repeal.

Loopholes in Statistics

Somewhat similar loopholes are found in the other statistics contained in the pamphlet. The author, Leonard V. Harrison, sets out to knock down some straw men: an unidentified individual, speaking at the 29th annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League, held at St. Petersburg, Fla., in March, 1927, and Gustave T. Bochman, a speaker at the national division of the Sons of Temperance of North America in Hartford, Conn., on July 15, 1937.

Both of these speakers, one unidentified by name and the other addressing a very little-known organization, furnish the text and introduction of the pamphlet, for they are said to have asserted that crime has increased since repeal.

The pamphlet sets out to refute the claim, and, as is well known to students of the social sciences, has no difficulty in showing that many types of crime have decreased in the more stabilized period 1934-36 than in the depth of the depression from 1931-33. These are the two periods usually used by the pamphlet writers for their comparison.

Figures on Four Major Crimes

Actually, the statistics do not show wide variations between the deep-depression and repeal periods. Taking four principal crimes of violence, the distillers show that the decrease per thousand between the earlier and later periods was as follows:

Manslaughter—1694 to 1516.
Robbery—20,968 to 14,888.
Burglary—84,063 to 75,768.

It will be seen that in only one case was the decline really substantial. In the fourth field, aggravated assault, there was a slight increase. Pre-repeal: 11,034; post-repeal: 11,238.

A chart covering arrests for offenses relating to liquor is partly significant, partly less important. Arrests for violation of liquor laws are not very significant after the repeal of most important liquor laws, but they show between 1935 and 1936 a decrease of 12.2 per cent.

Increase in Drunkenness

Much more significant are the arrests for drunkenness. In the country as a whole, arrests for drunkenness between 1935 and 1936 increased by 4.4 per cent. This is scarcely a figure to comfort the distillers, or to justify their contention that crime is decreasing because of repeal.

But they make the best of it by saying: "The increase of 4.4 per cent in drunkenness arrests, shown for the entire reporting area, when viewed in the light of a 25 per cent increase in consumption of distilled spirits from 1935 to 1936, is far from a discouraging result."

This is the "admission" referred to above. It is hard to see the basis for satisfaction in the apparent fact that the Americans who have bought 25 per cent more hard liquor are not getting arrested in similar proportion. Students of the social sciences would be sufficiently disquieted by a 25 per cent increase in hard liquor consumption, in any country, to refrain from prideful statistics.

Drunken Driving

But the distillers make a further admission. They continue, after the last-quoted sentence: "Drunken driving requires thoroughgoing analysis, which the distilled spirits institute proposes to make in the near future." And so readers do not learn whether this most important fact of all—the menace of that increased 25 per cent on the highways of America—is encouraging or alarming. The presumption, however, is clear.

The pamphlet does present some drunken driving statistics for Boston, which is taken as a test city for general drunkenness statistics. And these figures show that for the whole six years under study, 1931-36, the biggest year for drunkenness arrests was the first year after repeal, 1934. The biggest year for drunken driving was also 1934. Apart from the height of figures in that first year out from the restraints of the Eighteenth Amendment, the biggest year since 1931 for drunkenness arrests and also for drunken driving was the latest year, 1936. Every year since repeal, arrests in Boston for drunkenness and for drunken driving exceeded the last two years before repeal, 1932 and 1933.

And the distillers add: "Unquestionably, less satisfactory returns could be found for certain other cities. But that would not invalidate the record of progress toward temperance and moderation shown in these cities since repeal." This claim for temperance and moderation is to be read in conjunction with the other section recording a 25 per cent increase in consumption of hard liquor.

In its remaining tabulation, the pamphlet makes comparisons between wet and dry states, to the disadvantage of the latter. The figures seem little significant, first because these states are often "dry" in name only under the impact of the legalized trade from neighboring wet states, without the protection promised by the Federal Government when repeal was put through. Second, most state figures are collected on widely varying bases, and experienced statistical analysts do not have great confidence in such comparisons.

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Liquor Forbidden To Drunkard List Revived in Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASSBORO, N. J., Sept. 7—Legislation enacted 37 years ago and largely forgotten by many of Glassboro's 5000 inhabitants, has been revived by the town council here to cope with the problem of drinking among a handful of citizens.

The blue law makes it an offense punishable by a fine of $200 to sell liquor to anyone whose name appears on a list of "habitual drunkards" posted by Albert Miller, police recorder, in the 12 establishments licensed to deal in beverage alcohol in Glassboro. There were nine names on the first list.

Pitman, the nearest town, is only two miles away, but police were not worried that the few drinkers barred here would spend much of their time on the road, traveling to and from distant bars. Pitman, they indicated, was a "dry" town.

Nevertheless, Mr. Miller, who has authority to determine whether a name shall be placed on the list, held that the original nine had been imbibing so freely that their conduct had become dangerous to themselves and to the peace of the community.

So long as they reside in Glassboro and until they can demonstrate that degree of self control required of responsible members of the community, they would be forced to sit on the "water wagon," he declared.

Mr. Martin also made a point of the burden upon jail facilities which had resulted from a wave of drunkenness among some of the drinking fringe, and held that Glassboro's one cell was being used too intensively.

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Weekly sailings from Liverpool to Boston by magnificent 20,000-ton liners.
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New Fields for Research

International

Dr. Harold C. Urey in His Laboratory

Dr. Urey, Winner of the 1934 Nobel Prize for Chemistry, Is Shown at Work on His Mass Spectrometer, With Which He Has Succeeded In Separating the Heavy Isotope of Nitrogen in Quantities Sufficient for Use in Research

Segregating 'Atomic Twins'

(Continued from Page 1)

lution and the ammonia molecules, each containing one atom of nitrogen and three of hydrogen, leave the gas and go into the liquid combination. The resulting solution contains about two per cent more heavy nitrogen than did the ammonia gas, because the heavier atoms tend to stay in the liquid, while the lighter escape.

Production Increased

This process becomes continuous, reaching an efficiency by which two-tenths of a gram of heavy nitrogen is produced every 24 hours in a concentration six and one-half times that which normally exists. Only one-thousandth of a gram of heavy nitrogen in 24 hours had been previously achieved, a quantity too minute for research purposes.

Dr. Urey also announced the beginning of work on a method to separate the different kinds of potassium. Analyses show that in minerals, seaweed and the marrow of bones there are three different potassium isotopes of atomic weights 39, 40 and 41.

But like the discovery of the other "heavies" among atoms, the concentration of less common potassium isotopes will likewise be in the field known as "pure science." Such research, like the early work done with electricity, Hertzian waves, Fleming's valve, and countless other "scientific observations," has little immediate practical significance, but may lead to greater discoveries later on. As Dr. Urey asserted in a recent interview:

"Today's new knowledge, which some call useless or theoretical, will be the applied engineering—perhaps the economics—of the day after tomorrow."

Italy Rejects Soviet Demands On Alleged Submarine Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 7—Italy's attitude toward the conference summoned for Friday next to discuss means of ending piratical attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean has been modified by a sharp note delivered yesterday to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, by the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Rome in which Italy was accused of piracy in the Mediterranean for attacking and sinking two Russian vessels in eastern waters.

Russia peremptorially asked for indemnity and punishment of the offenders. Without loss of time the Fascist Foreign Minister curtly rejected responsibility for the alleged attack on Russian ships and refused all of Moscow's demands.

Shortly after the Italian reply to the Soviet note was presented the British and French chargés d'Affaires called upon Count Ciano to invite Italy to the Mediterranean meeting. Count Ciano, who it appears had originally intended to attend the conference, declared that in view of Russia's note he must reserve his reply to the invitation and that in any case Italy could not fail to take this new development into account.

Italian official quarters are indignant at the Russian move, whose object, it is said, is to "torpedo" the diplomatic efforts made by Britain and France. Italy it is pointed out, cannot sit at the same conference table with representatives of a power which has accused it of piracy acts.

ROME Sept. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of the Italian reply to the Soviet protest:

The Royal Italian Government acknowledges the receipt of the note of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referring to the sinking of ships. The Italian Government denies the responsibility even as it rejects the Soviet demands en bloc.

Freer Trade or Colonies?

(Continued from Page 1)

cipally because raw materials from them can be paid for with domestic currency or manufactured goods directly.

"It is not at all a matter of supply of raw materials," says the report, "it is rather the assurance of a preferential market for manufactured products. If some other method could be devised to guarantee an equal or greater market, the money thus obtained could be used just as readily for the purchase of raw materials as the money now obtained from colonial sales. Thus it would seem that the struggle for colonies is not necessarily the most efficient method for tackling the problem of raw materials."

Most of the advantages and few of the disadvantages of colonial possessions can be obtained through application of an "open door for colonies" rule, which prevailed to some extent before the war and under the League mandate system. Even in 1934 some 42 per cent of the imports of British Cameroons, a former German colony, still came from Germany and 80 per cent of its exports went to the Reich.

"If further proof were needed," summarizes the report, "that colonies and ownership of raw materials have little to do with living standards, we need only take some concrete examples .In the Scandinavian countries, which have no colonies, the standard of living is at least as high as in England or the Netherlands with their vast colonial empires; and it is much higher than in France or Portugal with their large colonial possessions."

To the argument that raw materials through colonies are necessary for wartime needs, it is pointed out that colonies may be a liability in war since they need to be defended, and that "a country which dominates the sea can get all of the raw materials it needs regardless of colonies, while the greatest of colonial empires would be useless if the lines of trade cannot be kept open."

As for the population problem, it is first demonstrated that the "have-not" countries have not nearly so dense a population as various prosperous European countries with a greater degree of industrialization. Second, there has never been much white or Japanese immigration to colonial areas except in the temperate zones, and few areas still remain in these zones.

The former German colonies in Africa had before the war a white population of only about 20,000; the four Italian colonies in Africa had only 57,000 in 1931; Korea, 25 years after the Japanese conquest, has only 200,000 Japanese, including troops. Already, in nearly all colonial areas, there is a large population of natives.

Thus, all aspects of the problem return to the freer-trade solution. Equal access to raw materials, equal opportunity for large populations, can be found only in increasing world trade. This method is precisely that which is not being followed by the "have-not" countries. They have raised the most severe obstacles to trade.

But the first steps to freer trade, it is pointed out, may well come from the economically strong countries. "The initiative must come," says the report, "from countries with ample gold and which are in strong financial position. If the countries which have large gold reserve—the United States, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands—adopt a policy which permits a portion of this gold to be exported, the debtor nations would be greatly aided. Debts could be paid, currencies stabilized, and trade restrictions modified.

"The outflow of gold could be arranged in either of two ways: A reduction in tariffs which permitted a sharp increase in imports might have this effect. Or it might be achieved, even less drastically, by means of loans to debtors who could furnish adequate security. Measures of this type were applied in the period before the war for stabilizing world economic relations. It is difficult to see how any international monetary system can be created if adjustments of this character are not promoted."

The report, after praising the reciprocal trade agreement program, and outlining measures of world monetary reconstruction, ends with the 13-point concrete program advanced by the Carnegie endowment and the International Chamber of Commerce, a program already published in The Christian Science Monitor.

PWA Program 90 P. C. Complete As to Allocation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Executives report that the new public works program is about 90 per cent complete as far as allocations of federal money are concerned.

Discussing the program with newspapermen on board his vacation yacht Potomac, Sunday, President Roosevelt was reported here to have said the PWA had allowed $102,000,000, or half of the $204,000,000 outright grant applications, and $46,000,000 in loans out of petitions for $119,000,000.

The grants and loans are going for five categories of projects—replacement of schools considered fire and health hazards, projects for which local bonds were authorized up to June 29, 1937, projects for which state legislatures have made appropriations, those to be financed by issuance of tax assessment warrants, and projects for which funds had been tentatively earmarked.

Public Opinion Held Curb On U. S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

apply to the Far East, would be to exercise whatever influence for peace the United States might otherwise have in Europe, it is felt here.

Limitations to Neutral Act

In taking this position American diplomacy is acutely conscious of the limitations of the Neutrality Act as a device for keeping the United States out of war. While it might work in the event of a major World War, it is recognized that there is always danger of American involvement in any major world war. The only sure safeguard against American involvement is to prevent war. Therefore, Secretary Hull feels that prevention of war elsewhere is of vital concern to the United States and calls for some more active steps than mere reliance on the Neutrality Act.

While some quarters insist that America's course toward this objective of prevention of war should be active co-operation with the peaceably inclined nations and the fullest use of America's naval and military power as an implement for enforcing peace, the State Department does not believe it has a mandate from the American public to pursue such a forthright policy. Conceiving itself to be denied this course, the State Department feels that the only positive contribution it can make toward averting war is the policy Secretary Hull is applying of upholding and advocating for the world.

This policy is today threatened more immediately by Japan than any one other nation. Therefore it must be insistently maintained in the Far East in the hope that if it can be kept alive there it may have some value in Europe, where even greater threats appear to impend. If it should be abandoned in the face of Japanese aggression it would be of no value in the event of German or Italian aggression.

In this connection it can be stated that American diplomacy sees an increasing degree of co-operative behaviorism on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy.

U. S. Policy Summarized

The specific Far Eastern policy which has been carefully developed with these European implications constantly in mind can be stated succinctly in the following terms:

While the immediate function of American armed forces in the Far East is to protect and evacuate American citizens, these forces will not be withdrawn while existing hostilities prevail. They represent legitimate American interests and commitments which will not be abandoned in the face of aggression.

There will be no enforced evacuation of Americans.

The Neutrality Act will not be applied unless there is a formal declaration of war. To do so would be to precipitate the condition which the United States is most anxious to avoid.

The volume of American arms shipments to the Far East is not considered sufficient to justify an arms embargo on the theory that national involvement is caused by the arms traffic. Normal commerce is considered too important to jeopardize merely to keep all American munitions out of China.

The 19 airplanes which are on their way to China on the steamship Wichita may provide a test of Japan's allegedly "pacific" blockade, but the State Department is not going to anticipate this development until it arises. It will probably be two months before the Wichita can reach China waters and the whole situation may have changed in the meantime.

Neutrality Act and Trade

The State Department's preference not to invoke the Neutrality Act is due partly to a reluctance to impede the flow of commerce to the Far East, but even more to the fact that interference with that commerce would undoubtedly bring about formal and general war. And it is felt that the chance of halting the Sino-Japanese war is better so long as it remains informal and undeclared than it would once it is formalized.

It is felt that nothing would be gained by application of the act, and much might be lost. The munitions trade itself remains normal. Total sales to China during August were $1,207,252.90 and to Japan $296,435.07. Neither figure is unusual in terms of arms shipments to either country during the past two years. They do not indicate any sharp increase due to the hostilities in progress. Thus American neutrality is not being endangered by permitting this trade to continue, whereas prospects of ending the war would be lessened.

This position is taken here, and stoutly maintained, in the face of increasing pressure by one group of peace societies for immediate action under the Neutrality Act. Six of them—World Peaceways, National Council for Prevention of War, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Emergency Peace Campaign, and the Committee on Militarism in Education—joined over the week end in a declaration that events in the Far East "are paralleling the events that led up to our entrance into the World War" and that the Neutrality Act should therefore be applied immediately.

U. S. as Force for Peace

In opposing this contention the State Department is thinking back a little farther. Some of its officials recall that the World War originally broke because Germany was under the impression that England would not fight. Also that American intervention never entered into the calculations of the German general staff. There is no disposition to commit the United States in advance to war against the aggressor nations. Their general staffs are probably free to assume that the United States will not enter a war against them. But until the time when war breaks out it is felt here that a more positive exercise of American influence for peace may to some slight extent put an obstacle in the way of war which did not exist in 1914. Europe did not think of the United States as a factor in 1914. Secretary Hull believes that it can safely be a peace factor now.

The mere weight of American disapproval, even if not backed by threat of force, can have a stabilizing influence, it is felt. Secretary Hull backs this up by his reciprocal trade program intended to make peace more attractive than war.

German Group Protests Drive Against 'Bund'

ANDOVER, N. J., Sept. 7 (AP)—Twelve thousand rain-drenched German-American bundsters protested with lusty cheers and boos Sunday "the lying campaign of hate directed against Camp Nordland."

Referring to Samuel Untermyer, New York anti-Nazi boycott leader, Fritz Kuhn, national bundsfuehrer, in a letter read at the meeting, said:

"It appears proper for him to praise Russia, yet we are condemned for being friends of Hitler. We stand fast for American principles, America for Americans, we are warring against enemies of America."

Following singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the salute to the American flag, which flew along with the German Swastika, Donald Shea of Baltimore, organizer of the National Gentile League, led a "Heil" for Hitler and a "Viva" for Mussolini, and then declared that "democracy in this country is at stake."

He said his league had as its immediate aim the deportation of all European Jews from the United States and boycott of Jewish merchants, newspapers, moving picture houses and radio program sponsors who employ Jews in preference to Gentiles.

Mr. Shea wore a black shirt and black cap on which were sewed the words "American Fascist."

Not So Silly Symphony

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 4 (AP)—Walt Disney has been advised by cable that for the fourth consecutive year one of his "Silly Symphonies" had been judged the best short picture at the international exposition in Venice, Italy.

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Top-Line Artists Gathered At Hollywood for 'Follies'

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

The filming of Samuel Goldwyn "Follies", which began on Aug. 15, continues the incursion of the movie makers into the talent fastnesses of other arts.

This time Mr. Goldwyn has brought to Hollywood two members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Helen Jepson and Charles Kullmann, and two ballet artists, Vera Zorina and George Balanchine, together with 18 of the latter's ballet girls. More routine Hollywood casting in the picture will be represented in the persons of Kenny Baker, the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou, and a line of 12 tap-dancing girls. Five George Gershwin musical numbers are also included.

Interest at the Goldwyn studio remains somewhat centered in the talented persons whose art is not known here intimately, but for which, nevertheless, there is much admiration.

The 18 ballet girls are pretty largely American-born and trained. They have names like Holly Howard, Annabelle Lyon, Helen Leitch, Daphne Vane, Hilda Wagner and Hannah Moore, and they come from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Dallas, St. Louis and Cleveland. Most of them have had their training at schools such as Littlefield's, The American Ballet, The Metropolitan Opera Ballet, Mary Wigman's and Theodore Kosloff's. But many have also trained abroad, with Egorova, Paris; Karsavina, London; Eduardorova, Berlin; Fokine, Paris.

Miss Jepson and Mr. Kullmann are entering into their work in pictures with enthusiasm. Both have had radio training and are aware of the wider audience the mechanized arts can give them. Heard on a sound stage in the middle of an August afternoon, her aria, "Ah fors' è lui che l'anima" from "Traviata" brought even the players in orchestra to their feet to applaud. They seemed, indeed, as intent upon rendering their best as if the diamond horseshoe, and not a microphone, was before them.

* * *

Beal in 'Madame X'

Is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer serious about "Madame X"? The picture now is quite modernized, does a travel marathon between several continents, and includes some blues songs by Gladys George, who has the leading rôle. If all this is an effort to get away from the former screen version of the play, it is to be wondered why John Beal was chosen for the rôle of the son.

Mr. Beal is a young actor who came to Hollywood from a stage success in "Another Language," and found films not at all to his liking, though he had one or two good rôles in pictures, the last with Katharine Hepburn in "The Little Minister." He last appeared on Broadway in Lynn Riggs' "Russet Mantle." He will return to the screen in two rôles almost simultaneously, as the son in "Madame X," and as a second lead with William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding," both for M. G. M. He is tired, he says, of having to be rediscovered every time he comes back to Hollywood. This time he intends to stay.

* * *

Signing Up for a Term

Studios have long indulged the practice of signing promising players at small salaries—which nevertheless seem large to the players at the time—if the players agree to give them options on their services up to seven years from the day of signature. They point out to the perhaps hesitant signer that if he or she is a success overnight, it is a simple matter to tear up the existing contract and negotiate a new one. It has, they say—and quite truthfully—been done in hundreds of cases.

The player signs. He has no recourse but to look for another job if he doesn't. And then, perhaps, overnight he is a success and the studio refuses a new contract. Why not let it run, they say, and accept a present of a few hundred dollars a week increase instead? The player, if he is new to Hollywood, is delighted. His salary on contract has been, let us say, $200 a week. The studio, still keeping his contract in force, agrees to give him another $500 a week, bring his salary to $700. This goes on for a little while and then other studios begin to make the player offers. Realizing that the player's popularity may bring in $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 on a picture, they are quite willing, and say so, to pay him not $700 but $7000 a week. And then the courts get the case.

Sometimes players get all they ask from the court, and sometimes they get only part of what they ask, but sagacious Hollywood believes they usually get a great deal more than the producer tried to give them in the first place. Many players have gone through this contract procedure, including the court contest, and come out none the worse for it. It is felt that even the producers expect them to. But that a better feeling might be generated by the introduction of some sort of elastic clause in the original contract, allowing in the beginning for the increased pay popularity should bring, goes without saying.

* * *

Guild and Union Activity

Hollywood union guilds continue to form, and no one seems to know quite why. It is the exceptional guild member who says that pictures are making more than ever before, that producers are becoming fabulously wealthy, and that the studio staffs should have better pay. Most of them are organizing because someone tells them it is the thing to do, and they don't see quite how to refuse.

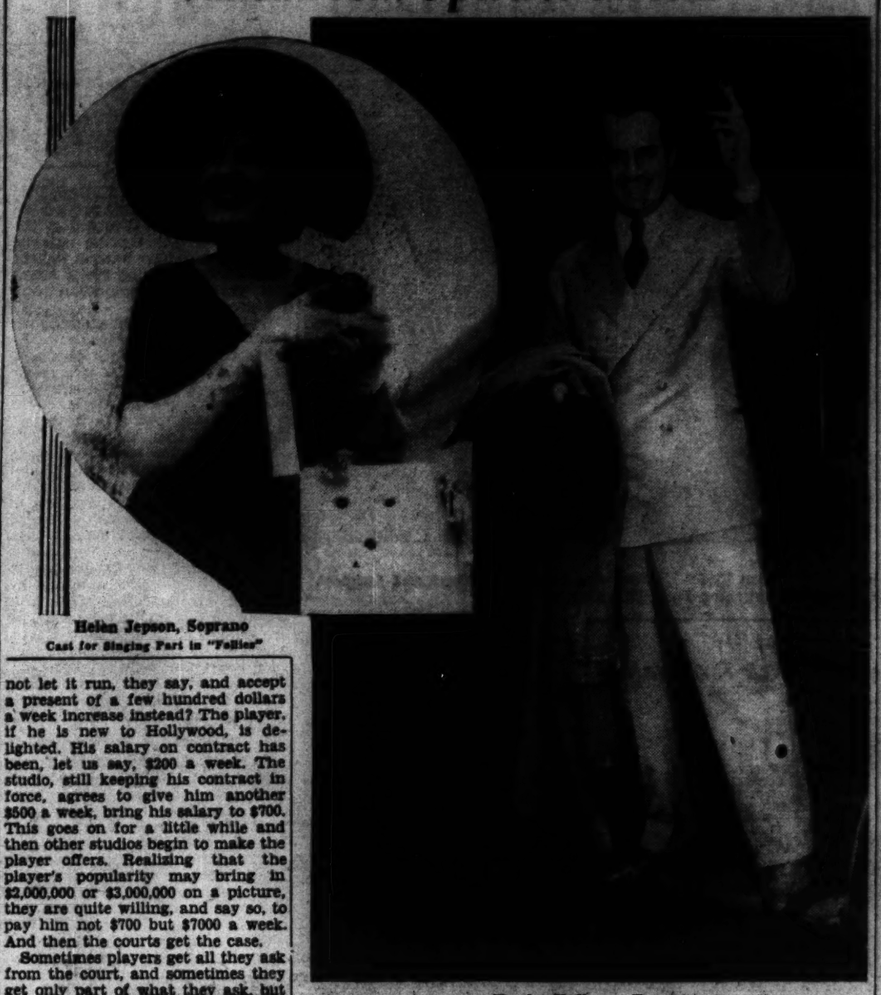
The Screen Writer's Guild now announces 455 members. The Screen Playwrights have increased their membership from 75 to well over 100. These two are still arguing their case before Dr. Towne Nylander, National Labor Board regional director, to determine which of them, under the Wagner Act, shall be representative of the writers as a body.

The Screen Actor's Guild has grown overnight to include nearly all available actors, sometimes, it must be noted, with actual sacrifices on the part of the novitiate. Screen cutters, desiring not only representation as a guild, but a change of nomenclature from "cutter" to "film editor," have been in almost constant conference with some representative of the Producers' Association for weeks.

White collar workers are organizing rapidly. (In studios where they do not themselves take the initiative, they are being urged by the producers themselves to organize!) Among laborers and those in the craft shops, the C. I. O. is making a determined drive, hoping to obtain at least one union solidly as a nucleus.

Frank Daugherty

Called From Opera to Screen



Helen Jepson, Soprano
Cast for Singing Part in "Follies"

Charles Kullman, Tenor
Lends Vocal Talents to Goldwyn Film

Americans Staying in China At Own Risk, President Warns

ABOARD YACHT INDIAN, Sept. 7 (AP)—Americans remaining in China are faced with the warning of President Roosevelt that they do so at their ow nrisk.

Ignoring the language of diplomacy to describe the Sino-Japanese situation as "an awful mess," the President, on the eve of turning homeward after a short cruise, made clear the Government's attitude toward Americans who persist in sticking to their posts in China, in a chat with newspapermen aboard his yacht Potomac.

He said that there were 7780 Americans, mostly missionaries and teachers, in China who had been urged repeatedly to leave. While a great many had declined to leave, the Executive said others were so far removed from points of embarkation that not sufficient time had elapsed for them to complete the journey. For this reason, he said, no deadline for completing the evacuation has been set.

The Executive showed his concern over the situation in the Far East. He made clear that the Administration has reached no decision on invoking neutrality.

The Far Eastern situation is the only obstacle to the President making a trip to the Pacific coast next month, which would be similar, he indicated, to his 1936 dust bowl tour when he was intent upon adhering to the role of listener.

If he makes the trip, the President said he would make no formal speeches and would be little concerned with politics.

A veteran sailor, inclined to accept philosophically the vagaries of the weather, the President appeared unperturbed by the storm that struck the Rhode Island coast Saturday night and compelled the Potomac to remain in shelter throughout Sunday. It was cold and damp aboard ship and electric heaters were started to combat the chill.

The President expects to arrive at his Hyde Park home today and return to Washington Sept. 14. He is scheduled to make a Constitution Day speech on Sept. 17, after which he expects to return to Hyde Park. His western trip is tentatively scheduled to begin a week later.

American Key Men Needed In China, Leaders Claim, To Hold U. S. Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 — Americans are disturbed over intimations by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that all have been asked to evacuate.

Representative leaders declare it to be essential for maintenance of the United States Far East position that key men remain. Typical of the view of Americans here is that of Cornell Franklin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who declared:

"I strongly believe that we must stand firm for American interests and prestige. A retreat now could never be retrieved, whereas by holding our ground we could immensely strengthen our position with all parties."

Consular officials naturally have advised women and children and unemployed to depart, but no general evacuation advice has been given nor appears in prospect.

The Chinese particularly appear eager to encourage a stiff American stand both by individuals and Washington. The dispatch of marine reinforcements is nowhere construed as a gesture against China but rather the contrary.

Americans are hoping that Washington will enunciate traditional policies rather than dwell on their personal hazard. Efforts are being made to obtain an authoritative declaration from some local American organization such as the Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai Businessmen Protest U. S. Warning, Stay at Your Own Risk

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai today protested to Secretary of State Hull in Washington against President Roosevelt's warning that American citizens remained in China at their own risk as seriously damaging to the prestige of the United States.

Speaking as the representative of the American business community, the Chamber of Commerce telegraphed the Secretary of State:

"The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai strongly deprecates any official statement which can be interpreted as indicating any withdrawal or abandonment of American business interests in China as seriously damaging to American prestige in China."

The chamber, in meeting to consider the representations to the State Department, said it considered the situation "untenable."

Americans, both missionaries and business men, expressed indignation at what they considered the withdrawal of American protection.

Mothers' Clubs Hold Their Last Summer Cruise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—The S. S. Clayton of the Department of Plant and Structures made its final cruise of the summer of the League of Mothers' Clubs. These Hudson river cruises for mothers and children have been taken four times a week since July 19. During that period 7155 children and adults from the poorer sections of the city have had a whole day on the water.

Recreation teachers from the WPA have organized games, folk dancing, community singing, group discussions of current problems, spelling bees and puppet shows.

American Consulates In China to Close

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American Government today ordered its consuls at Amoy and Foochow, in South China, to close their offices and proceed to places of safety as soon as they have done all possible to evacuate Americans in their districts.

Amoy and Foochow have been bombed by Japanese airmen several times, Department of State officials said.

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson advised the department that he had issued instructions to the consuls as a matter of precaution.

The order was qualified to the extent that the consulates were not to be closed if the situation changes definitely for the better before American citizens are withdrawn.

Mr. Johnson directed that final warnings be dispatched to all Americans living in remote sections of their districts.

Seizure of Islands By Japan Reported

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (AP)—British sources reported today that Japanese destroyers had seized near-by Pratt Shoals and Lintin Island, on the western fringe of the waters surrounding this British naval stronghold.

The British sources said the islands were being converted into seaplane bases and great quantities of gasoline and other war supplies were being landed. The Japanese destroyers also left a garrison of marines at Pratt Shoals. Anti-aircraft guns were emplaced and machine gun nests hurriedly built.

Japanese officers were said to have taken formal possession in the name of Japan, while a landing party systematically wrecked the radio station and observatory. The Chinese staff of the lighthouse was detained as prisoners of war, although the civilian employees of the Sea Products Company were released.

Manchoukuo Tied To Asian Advance By Tokyo Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's new Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, conveys an enthusiastic greeting to Manchoukuo as "the precursor of Asiatic renaissance" in the leading article of the current issue of "Contemporary Manchuria," an English language publication of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The Premier begins by characterizing the Manchurian incident as "an irrepressible outburst of Japan's instinct for self-existence."

Voicing the familiar Japanese complaint of exclusion by the Western powers from immigration facilities and access to available resources, Prince Konoye suggests that other countries should have welcomed the occupation of Manchuria because otherwise Japan would have been compelled to expand toward regions which were already considered by Western powers as spheres of influence or colonial possessions.

While starting out from the proposition that Japan's vital interests were the mainspring of the establishment of Manchoukuo, the Premier later shifts his argument to the viewpoint that Japan was protecting the people of Manchuria against conquest and spoliation by the Soviet Union and other foreign powers.

The Japanese Premier contends that if it could be argued that Chinese immigration gives China title to Manchoukuo then the United States might be made a British territory, the Latin American countries a Spanish territory or Hawaii a Japanese territory. In his references to China Prince Konoye has indicated Pan-Asian tendencies; he is a friend of Gen. Iwane Matsui, who is the leading spokesman for the Pan-Asian idea in Japan. And in the concluding paragraph of his article the Japanese Premier endeavors to link up Japan's interest in Manchoukuo with the general cause of Asiatic renaissance:

"Asia is now awakening with undreamed of rapidity. It is no longer the colonial appendage of Western powers. Should there be an activity aimed at suppressing the renaissance movement, or alienating those people engaged in the promotion of such a movement—the sole purpose of which is to contribute, under the inspiration of a culture of three thousand years, its own share to the sum total of human civilization—such an activity should be condemned as a heinous crime against the cause of humanity. A person who may approve of such perfidy should be ostracized as a traitor to humanity."

Course in Picture Taking

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP)—A course in photography stressing the taking of news pictures is offered at the University of Alabama this year.

It was scheduled because of "the increased public interest in the demand for pictures and pictorial journalism," university officials said.

Japan Begins Sunset Attacks In Reply to Chinese Drive

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (AP)—Flames lit up Shanghai's whole northwestern skyline tonight after the Japanese, responding with naval guns and heavy artillery to Chinese resistance, had launched a heavy series of sunset attacks on Chinese positions in Chapei, Hongkew, the North Station district and the Yangtzepoo race-course.

The Chinese army had abandoned the defensive today and counter-charged at the Japanese lines fringing the Yangtze and Whangpoo rivers on the northern Shanghai battle front.

Mayor O. K. Yui of Shanghai said that the sudden Chinese thrust had driven the Japanese from the Jukong wharf district midway between Shanghai and the confluence of the two rivers.

Twelve miles to the north, he declared, the Chinese had recaptured much of the lost ground around Woosung and Paoshan and were threatening the Japanese forces in Paoshan. Other reports from Chinese sources, however, said Paoshan had fallen.

Still further up the Yangtze two Japanese destroyers and a Japanese cruiser, guarding troop ships attempting to land reinforcements, were bombed before dawn by Chinese warplanes. Mayor Yui said one of the destroyers was in flames and one bomb had caused an explosion aboard the cruiser.

Chinese Strongly Entrenched

Japanese army spokesmen admitted that their advance was meeting determined pressure on all fronts with the Chinese strongly entrenched in semi-permanent concrete "pill-boxes" and dugouts.

The spokesman warned that neither Christian churches, Chinese temples, hospitals nor schools would be spared from Japanese artillery and air bombardment if the Chinese army continued to use them for troop concentrations and bases. He added that it did not matter to the Japanese whether these institutions were Chinese or owned by Americans and other foreigners.

Because of the serious situation along the boundaries of the International Settlement, all American and British members of the Shanghai volunteer corps who were demobilized 10 days ago were ordered to return to immediate active duty along the barricades.

Japanese Forces Divided

Japanese were making a determined effort to get reinforcements to all points along the line. Their Yangtsepoo sector in the northern International Settlement was weakened by columns started to Paoshan and Jukong.

Some reinforcements were being landed up the Yangtse at Woosung and Liuho, but only at great sacrifice, owing to the Chinese heavy artillery and machine guns.

With the war entering its third month today, Japan had made little advance in the Shanghai sector and occupied only a small area in North China, without much resistance.

American military experts estimated Japan's position at Shanghai today as virtually unchanged from that of Aug. 10, when it started operations in earnest by landing naval troops in the Yangtsepoo area. Japan has 60,000 troops and half her navy operating against Shanghai, and is reliably reported to have 40 troop ships with an additional 60,000 men hovering off the mouth of the Yangtse ready to hand if she can secure an adequate beach head.

Opposed to them, China has 14 full strength divisions totaling almost a quarter of a million men. Six of these divisions are completely armed and equipped. They are in the front lines while the others are in reserve, almost blanketing the Shanghai delta except for the narrow river margins held by the Japanese.

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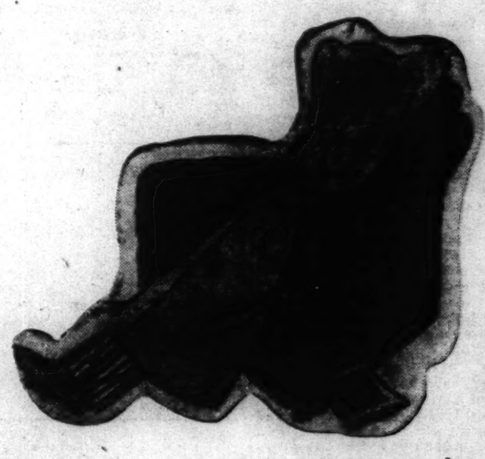
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Local Gridiron Activity Under Way—Lively Ball Subdued With Good Pitching

Low-Hit Games Silence Talk Of a Less Lively Baseball

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when critics are condemning the so-called rabbit ball and planning a less lively pellet for 1938, it is interesting to note the surprising effectiveness of moundsmen in several major league cities. Not only has the current campaign developed two no-hit games and numerous one and two-hitters, but there is a marked tendency for newcomers and second string hurlers to command an occasional headline.

Until they pitched no-hit victories earlier in the season, little was heard of Bill Dietrich, White Sox right-hander, or Fred Frankhouse, a veteran of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Neither had been consistent. In fact, Dietrich was on the relief corps and there was talk of shipping him to the minors, Frankhouse, who had never been a steady performer at Ebbets Field, seemed destined to a similar fate.

Good Fortune

Even though this pair has entered baseball's Hall of Fame, there is further suspicion that they may not be around when roll call comes next spring. In pitching their no-hitters, Dietrich and Frankhouse rose to great heights for a day, and were favored with unusually good fortune.

Yesterday, fans in Boston and Chicago came close to witnessing classic contests. At Wrigley Field, Cincinnati's Lee Grissom held the pennant contending Cubs to a solitary hit, yet lost the game by a 2-to-1 score. Observers stamp Grissom as one of the coming stars of the National League. He possesses a world of natural ability and is strong. With a contending club, the young left-hander would win more than 20 games.

At Fenway Park, after the Red Sox had won the opener of a doubleheader, 6 to 2, behind the six-hit pitching of Bob Lefty Grove, young Ray Phebus, recently of Chattanooga, walked out on the field and came within one lone hit of reaching the Hall of Fame. Throwing a good fast ball and curve, the Washington rookie gave a sensational exhibition in stopping the Red Sox in their own back yard.

Desautels Doubled

With an offense that features such right-handed hitters as Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Frank Higgins, Eric McNair and Ben Chapman, the Red Sox will bother nine out of every 10 pitchers swinging at that short left field fence. But only Gene Desautels, a weak sticker, could break down the Phebus defense, with a double in the fifth inning.

There were no bands or Senatorial officials to meet Phebus when he arrived from Chattanooga. His record of four victories and nine defeats in the Southern Association left no reason to suspect that he could help the Washington staff. However, the Red Sox will testify that he has.

The general effectiveness of pitchers throughout the majors yesterday is emphasized by the fact that in the 16 games—eight doubleheaders—either the winning or losing club was held to six hits or less on 14 occasions. A continuation of such outstanding mound work may silence all further discussion of a new ball in 1938.

This has been a fine year for rookies. Bob Feller has come back after an almost disastrous beginning. Lou Fette and Jim Turner of the Bees own 17 and 16 triumphs respectively, and might pass the 20 mark. The Giants' Cliff Melton seems destined to replace Hubbell eventually and become the club's No. 1 left-hander.

Cleveland Close

From a battle for second place in the American League race, the Red Sox have turned their attention toward a struggle to stay in the first division. At the conclusion of yesterday's doubleheader they were only two games ahead of the fifth-place Cleveland Indians, who have rallied well during the most recent two weeks. The Red Sox trail the second place Tigers by 5½ games.

The Sox face the best opposition in baseball during the next few days. After finishing their twin bill with the Senators at Fenway this afternoon, the locals board a train for New York, there to meet the Yankees in four games in three days. To make the situation more troublesome from a Boston viewpoint, the doubleheader in this series comes tomorrow, giving the Sox three bargain bills on successive days.

Meanwhile, the Bees are home for a series with the Phillies and another with the Giants. Two are booked with the Phils tomorrow. The Giants are in town over the weekend.

The Bees today announced the purchase of Milton Shoffner, left-handed pitcher, from Scranton of the New York-Pennsylvania League. Formerly the property of Cleveland, Shoffner will join the locals in Brooklyn today. He won 15 and lost 13 at Scranton.

Gar Davidson Quite Hopeful At West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Army Mule is big and fast this year. And there are plenty of them in the corral up here at West Point.

Capt. Gar Davidson, gray-haired but youthful head coach, won't go as far as some of his enthusiastic brother officers and predict the best Army football team in 10 years, but he admits that if he can plug a few holes in the line, his Cadets will do all right for themselves.

"Frankly," he said, "I do not look for as slick a team as we started with last season. But it will make a better record in games won and lost if we can escape the injuries and illness that plagued us most of last year.

"We will have a good backfield, even with Monk Meyer gone. Our big job is to develop a high-class line. We must have it ready by Oct. 2. So you see it is a race against time. We have only two 1936 regulars—Franklin Harline, center, and James Isbella, tackle—as a nucleus around which to build. We lost five of the seven linesmen who started against Navy by graduation."

Craig for Meyer

Coach Davidson took time out to put in a few plugs for Jim Craig of Paul's Valley, Okla., who will replace Meyer as the Army's spark plug. For two years Jim has been hiding his light under a bushel as understudy to the celebrated Monk.

"I believe this lad is going to show you something," said the frank, pleasant Army coach. "He always was a better runner than Meyer and he came along fast in the late games last year. He seems to be throwing the ball just as far and as accurately as ever."

All of which means the Cadets are going in for the aerial game in a big way. Davidson has three other good passers besides Craig and the four fellows battling it out for the two flank posts all are members of the basketball team and are known as genuine ball hawks.

Four Regulars Gone

Army lost three ends, three guards, a tackle and a back from last year's varsity. Four of the eight were regular starters and Davidson says he'll miss them in this order: Meyer, Eriksen, tackle; Smith, guard, and Stromberg, end.

It is too early to tell how the line will shape up. Isbell, this year's captain, is sure of a tackle job and Hartline can take care of center. Frank Kobes and Henry Sullivan, a 1936 substitute, probably will start at the ends. James Mather another 1936 sub, may be Isbell's running mate at tackle. Bob Little, a regular last year, and William Skaer, a reserve, look like the starters at guard.

Craig, who has improved his kicking along with his passing, is sure of Meyer's halfback post. Woodrow Wilson, who played most of last season, will be at the other half. James Schwenk will carry on where he left oc last year at quarter and for fullback Davidson is counting on Art Frontczak, a hard runner who also can kick and pass.

Jack Ryan, Bull Davis, Bob Kasper and Sydney (Papper) Martin are tentatively listed as forming the second string backfield. Martin and Davis are adept at tossing the pigskin.

Schedule No Tougher

Army's schedule is no tougher than last year, but Davidson is worrying about the first three games—Clemson, Columbia and Yale.

"If we can get past those, we'll ask no quarter," he said. "Taken as a group they are the three hardest openers an Army eleven has been faced with. Clemson is pointing for this game. Columbia's sterling line is back in its entirety and Yale's long string of fine backs gives it plenty of offensive punch. Nevertheless, I expect our hardest games to be with Notre Dame and Navy." The schedule (all games at West Point unless otherwise noted):

Oct. 2—Clemson, 9—Columbia, 16—Yale at New Haven, 23—Washington U. (St. Louis), 30—Virginia Military, Nov. 6—Harvard at Boston, 13—Notre Dame at New York, 20—St. John's (Annapolis), 27—Navy at Philadelphia.

Japan to Proceed With 1940 Games

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP)—After a day of hurried conferences, the Olympic organizing committee tonight decided to proceed with its plans for holding the international games at Tokyo in 1940.

Reports from usually well informed sources that the Government had withdrawn its support from the games because of the undeclared war with China were branded as false by Akira Kazami, chief secretary of the cabinet.

The central government, he said, is willing to contribute 4,300,000 yen (about $1,250,000) to the cost of the games.

Horton vs. Guibord

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—Albert Horton, Providence, R. I., former Williams College tennis captain, and Paul Guibord, Melrose, ex-Dartmouth star, yesterday swept into the singles finals of the Country Club Tennis Tournament. Rain caused postponement of the championship match until next Sunday afternoon. Horton won impressively over Anton Vermuth of New York, 6—2, 6—2. Guibord eliminated Ray Palmer, New York, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2. Helen Rice of Stockbridge won the women's singles championship, beating Mariette Arguimbeau of Stamford, Conn., 6—0, 6—4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	40	.677
Detroit	74	52	.587
Chicago	74	56	.569
Boston	67	56	.545
Cleveland	66	58	.532
Washington	57	66	.463
Philadelphia	40	83	.325
St. Louis	38	89	.299

Results Sept. 4

New York 6, Washington 0.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 10, Boston 6.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 3 (6 innings, tie).
Chicago 9, Detroit 1.

Results Sept. 5

New York 10, Washington 5.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia at Boston, rain.

Results Sept. 6

New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 6, Washington 2.
Washington 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 9.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.

Jimmy Dunn's Official Debut

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern Football Squad Began Its 1937 Season Under Its New Coaches, Jimmy Dunn and Assistant Harold Kopp, at Huntington Field This Morning

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

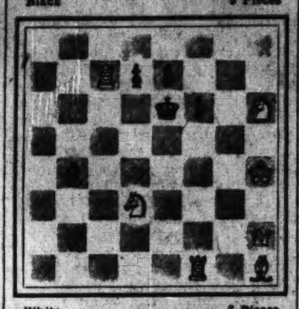
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 7, 1937

Problem No. 1964

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 5 Pieces



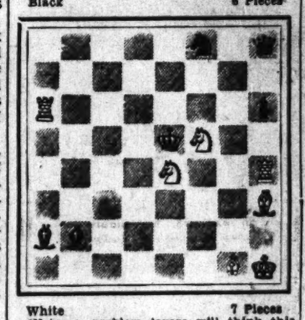
White 7 Pieces

(This original by a great American composer who has been lamentably inactive for the past decade or so, we offer through the kind efforts of E. W. Allen. The key was suggested by the late G. Hume. This problem compares favorably with many recent prize winners, but some 30 years ago Mr. Gamage made a habit of winning first prizes!)

Problem No. 1965

By W. B. Rice, Philadelphia, Penna.

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

(Veteran problem lovers will think this is old-home week, for the composer of the above problem was also well-known 20 years ago, but has been inactive until recently. This problem, from the "Emery Memorial," is labeled "outstanding" by Alain C. White, who adds, "Theme very fine and recalls some of Bettmann's thematic echoes in treatment.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 1962. Kt-B5

No. 1963.
1. R-B7 threatens
2. Q-K2
1. ——— PxP
2. QxP(K6) KtxQ
3. R-B7 mate
1. ——— KxP
2. B-Kt2ch K-Q6
3. R-Q7 mate
1. ——— P-Kt7
2. QxPch KxP
3. Kt-B3 mate
1. ——— B-B
2. Q-Q2ch KxP
3. B-Kt2 mate

The B defeats a number of good tries. Note that every white piece gives mate in some variation.

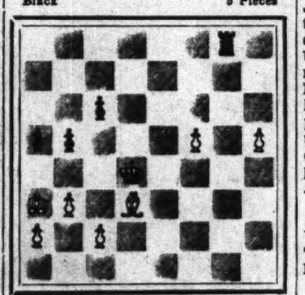
End-Game No. 372. Black wins: 1 . . Q-Kt3ch (Black); 2 K-R, Q-Kt4; 3 K-Kt, Q-B4ch; 4 K-R, Q-B5; 5 K-Kt, Q-Q5ch; 6 K-R, Q-K5!; 7 Q-QB, Q-Q6!; 8 K-Kt, Q-Q5ch; 9 K-R, Q-Q7, and White resigned.

End-Game

The position below arose in an offhand game played by Harold Morton, New England champion, in a Chicago club. Morton found a mating plan which proved decisive.

End-Game No. 372

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Capablanca finally came to terms with the Semmering tournament promoters and is now in Europe, where he and Fine, Reshevsky, Flohr, Keres, Eliskases, Ragosin and Petrow will engage in a double-round robin, scheduled to commence Sept. 8. Originally the tournament was to start somewhat earlier; but the promoters felt that Capablanca's presence was essential and were at the point of canceling the affair completely if Capablanca could not compete. The event has been labelled ambitiously as one in which only "candidates for the world's championship" will participate.

Euwe and Alekhine are scheduled to begin their return match for the world's championship early in October. The scene will be various Dutch cities. Since Euwe won the championship there has been a decided spurt in chess enthusiasm in Holland. In the Stockholm tournament, led by Dr. Euwe the Dutch team finished sixth, below United States, Hungary, Poland, Argentina and Czechoslovakia. The showing of Argentina is also worthy of special mention.

Reuben Fine, whose long stay in Europe has centered itself at Amsterdam, will be Dr. Euwe's second in the championship match.

Once again World Champion Euwe defeats former Champion Alekhine, this time in the small Stuttgart tournament. This game is especially interesting in view of the return match scheduled to begin early in October.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 B-B4	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	PxP	21 R-Q5	Q-Kt3(c)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 Bx5	PxB

Gaumin White	Euwe Black	Gaumin White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-R3	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 P-R6	R-B3
3 PxP	PxP	22 P-B3	Kt-B6
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q2	Q-R6
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-R5	R-KKt
6 P-K3	P-K3	25 Kt-Kt7	B-Q
7 B-Q3	B-K3	26 P-B4	Kt-K5
8 Castles	Castles	27 BxKt	PxB
9 P-QKt3	P-QR3	28 P-B5	PxP
10 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	29 QxBP	RxP
11 R-B	B-Kt2	30 QxBP	B-Kt3
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt	31 Kt-B5	BxB
13 PxKt	Kt-K5	32 RxB	P-KKt5
14 Q-Kt4	Q-R4	33 Qx3!	R-R4
15 Kt-Kt2	QxRP	34 QxKP	P-Kt6
16 B-Q4	QR-B	35 P-K6	Q-B4
17 R(B)-Q	QxP	36 R-Q6	Q-B3
18 Kt-B4	P-Kt3	37 Q-Q4ch	Resigns
19 P-R4	K-R		

(a) Black might have played P-QB3 for some moves; his declined probably because by so doing White would have been able to play P-K4 and K5, etc., with a strong attacking center.

(b) This is the kind of play we all enjoy. Each master has plans of his own—not simply trying to forestall the other.

(c) After all, Black would find himself in difficulties if he tried more defensive measures.

(d) White threatens 32 RxB, RxR; 33 RxR, QxR; 34 Q-Kt8ch, K-B2; 35 QxPch, etc.

Dr. Euwe, who played first board for Holland in the international team tournament at Stockholm, usually had things pretty much his own way; but he slipped against the Iceland leader, who gave up two pawns for an inviting attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Gaumin White	Euwe Black	Gaumin White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-R3	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 P-R6	R-B3
3 PxP	PxP	22 P-B3	Kt-B6
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q2	Q-R6
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-R5	R-KKt
6 P-K3	P-K3	25 Kt-Kt7	B-Q
7 B-Q3	B-K3	26 P-B4	Kt-K5
8 Castles	Castles	27 BxKt	PxB
9 P-QKt3	P-QR3	28 P-B5	PxP
10 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	29 QxBP	RxP
11 R-B	B-Kt2	30 QxBP	B-Kt3
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt	31 Kt-B5	BxB
13 PxKt	Kt-K5	32 RxB	P-KKt5
14 Q-Kt4	Q-R4	33 Qx3!	R-R4
15 Kt-Kt2	QxRP	34 QxKP	P-Kt6
16 B-Q4	QR-B	35 P-K6	Q-B4
17 R(B)-Q	QxP	36 R-Q6	Q-B3
18 Kt-B4	P-Kt3	37 Q-Q4ch	Resigns
19 P-R4	K-R		

Husky Gridsters Start Practice; B.U. Squad Out

Autumn weather greeted the 1937 football squad of Northeastern University this morning as they assembled at Huntington Field to draw equipment and receive instructions from the Huskies' two new coaches, Jimmy Dunn and Harry Kopp.

Some 35, headed by Capt. Frank Meehan, donned uniforms and started warming-up drills under the supervision of Kopp. Flinging the oval to a group of end candidates were Jim Connolly and Bill Little. Coach Dunn expects to place much of the running and passing burden on these two juniors. Last season they were the spearhead of the Huskies' offense.

Dunn refused to predict what his first Northeastern team would do. "I can't say now," the new Husky mentor said, "but we have hopes of giving a good account of ourselves."

The Northeastern eleven has little over two weeks to prepare for its first game with Boston College.

Out at Nickerson Field, Pat Hanley, genial coach of Boston University, started his fourth grid campaign as he welcomed the Terriers this morning. The B. U. gridsters received equipment and were given light limbering-up exercises. This afternoon Hanley, with assistant coaches Walt Homer and Al Kawal, divided the squad into three sections and put them through passing, running and kicking drills. Hanley plans two drills a day until college opens.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

DETROIT—Herbert Mendelsohn's Notre Dame wins gold cup speedboat race, setting records of 68.645 miles per hour for one lap and 63.675 for 90-mile total to defeat Count Theo Rossi's Alagi.

SAN FRANCISCO — Katherine Rawls wins 800-yard freestyle in 11m. 44.2s., for fourth victory in national women's swimming championships; Women's S. A., New York, retains 300-meter medley relay title; Ruth Jump wins platform dive. Miss Rawls had previously won the 440-yard freestyle, 300-meter medley, and one-mile swim; Iris Cummings, Los Angeles, retains 200-yard breast-stroke crown; Washington A. C., Seattle, takes 880-yard relay for second straight year.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Square riggers Seven Seas and Joseph Conrad finish only 10 minutes apart in 660-mile race from Newport; winner in doubt because of time allowance and protest.

COLORADO SPRINGS — Louis Unser wins Pikes Peak auto race, making 12-mile climb in 16m. 27.8s.

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—Lieut. E. E. Jones, Los Angeles police, wins national individual pistol title with record score of 277 out of possible 300. U. S. infantry team takes Herrick trophy rifle match; U. S. Dewar small-bore rifle team, holder of international Dewar trophy for 11 consecutive years, loses trophy to England by shooting score of 7854 out of possible 8000—42 points under English mark shot in August.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Virginia Guilfoil routs Dorothy Traung, 10 and 9, to win Mason and Dixon women's golf tournament.

WINNEPEG—Mrs. John Rogers wins Canadian women's open golf tourney, trimming Mrs. Eric Phillips, 8 and 7.

TOKYO—United States athletes with 14 of 18 events in two-day track meet with Japanese college team.

TORONTO — Glenn Cunningham captures mile handicap at Canadian National Exhibition track meet in 4m. 21.5s.; Eddie O'Sullivan wins 100 and 200-yard dashes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—New Jersey cyclists sweep national amateur championships with Furman Kugler, Somerville, winning four junior races and Charles Bergna, Paterson, taking national senior road title.

BALTIMORE—Fairmont Rowing Association of Philadelphia crews win six races in 46th annual Middle States rowing regatta.

NEW LONDON, Conn. — Sloop Mink, owned by J. F. Maynard, Eastern Point, Conn., takes cruiser handicap race climaxing three days of sailing competition in first Governor's Cup regatta.

CHICAGO — Santa Barbara, (Calif.) wins national 12-goal polo championship by shading Houston, Texas, Huiskies 7-6.

DETROIT—Milton Harris Jr., Cincinnati, drives Scram to victory in 226-cubic inch hydroplane race at opening of Gold Cup regatta.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—Douglas Fonda sweeps all four amateur outboard events at Stone Harbor Yacht Club regatta; Sol Zito takes free-for-all race.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Miss Palm Beach, piloted by Lieut. Com. Jack Rutherfurd, U. S. N. R., takes 10-mile free-for-all event at the annual Absecon Island Yacht Club regatta.

DETROIT — Odis Walding, Los Angeles, wins all-gauge title in national skeet championships, breaking 248 out of 250 to equal record; Roseland, N. J., Club wins team title.

HERSHEY, Penna.—Henry Picard wins Hershey open golf tournament for second straight year with 72 for final 18 holes and 72-hole total of 280 over Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, who posts 283 for second place.

LOS ANGELES—Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., defeats Chuck Kocsis, Detroit, 1 up on 36th hole to win western amateur golf championship.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y.—Eddie Driggs Jr., downs George Gillespie, 4 and 3, to win international invitation golf tournament.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Lulu, Briggs Cunningham's six-meter yacht from Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, wins second straight race to retain Scandinavian Gold Cup for United States for second time by winning four of seven races for cup.

Collegians Win Again

DALLAS, Sept. 7 (AP)—The collegians made it two straight 1937 football victories over the pros when the All-Stars whipped the Chicago Bears, 6 to 0, in Cotton Bowl here last night. It also was the collegians second straight victory, the All-Stars having defeated the then national pro champion Bears here last fall. At Chicago last week, a college all-star team defeated the Green Bay Packers, National money-playing champs, 6 to 0.

Barnstable Takes Title

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—No-hit, no-run pitching by Normie Merrill struck out four, failed to ried Barnstable to a 5-to-0 victory over Bourne and into the Cape Cod League Championship yesterday. Tossing gilt-edge ball all the way, Merrill struck out four, failed to issue a single walk and at bat knocked out two singles in hanging up his 13th victory in 16 starts.

Arnold Bike Victor

HONOLULU, Sept. 7 (AP)—Quintin Arnold, 31, Wakefield, R. I., won the 105-mile bicycle race around Oahu Island by 15 feet yesterday in 5h. 16m. 17s. Arnold is in the United States army.

Young Talent Coming Up Fast In U. S. Tennis Tournament

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—The older inhabitants around the West Side Tennis Club are of the opinion that the current national championships have brought to light more really promising young talent than any other tournament in many a year.

With the youngsters cropping up faster than young corn and the oldsters turning professional almost as fast, there's no way of even guessing who will be on the American Davis Cup squad in two or three years. It's not even safe to predict they will be from California.

"You have too many fine players," breathed Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm yesterday after Hal Surface of Kansas City had carried him to four tough sets before a record Labor Day throng. "Where do they come from?"

The baron, having been taken to four sets in a previous match by another unknown, Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, and having watched his teammate, Hennier Henkel, succumb to Martyn Buxby, who once won the Connecticut State tennis crown, undoubtedly feels that a visitor to this country has rough going on the courts.

Some of the Promising

Among the most promising young players seen in action around here in recent days were Owen Anderson of Hollywood; Merrimon Cuninggim of Nashville, Tenn.; Julius Heldman of Hollywood; Joseph Hunt of Los Angeles; Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla.; McNeill, the Oklahoma City lad who scared Von Cramm, and Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif.

Of this group, only Hunt and Cuninggim were left when the somewhat scrambled program was resumed today, but the others all left their calling cards. Heldman, a loose-limbed left hander who gave Johnny Van Ryn a terrific five-set battle in an early round, particularly made an impression on the so-called experts. He, like Hunt and Bobby Biggs, is a former junior champion. Hunt, in fact, still is the junior kingpin.

Surface, after two seasons at Wimbledon, looks about ready to jump right up among the big fellows. He was ranked only eleventh nationally last year, but his showing in the present championships, climaxed by his thrilling stand against Von Cramm yesterday, is likely to lift him to fifth place this season. The German needed every particle of his speed and guile to outscore the Kansas City star.

Cuninggim is almost unknown in his home country, but has developed a sound game while attending college in England the last two years. He plays a postponed match today with Charlie Hare, the British Davis Cupper, and if he wins will bump into Riggs in the quarterfinals tomorrow.

Former "Boy Wonders"

The outstanding tussle today looked to be that between the two former "boy wonders," Sidney Wood Jr. and Frankie Parker. Nobody has given Sidney much thought lately. He hasn't been playing any tennis to speak of and apparently entered the championships more for a lark than anything else, but his game has surprised everybody, including Sidney. He still has perhaps the most beautifully fluent strokes in the business, and the weight he has taken on since he stopped campaigning seriously has added smoke to his fast ball.

In the three other matches scheduled to pare the upper bracket down to the quarterfinals, Don Budge met Yvon Petra of France, Joel Hunt opposed Jiro Yamagishi of Japan, and John Van Ryn played Charlie Harris of West Palm Beach. Harris conquered Martyn Buxby.

Things were rocking along about as expected in the women's division, with the "big four"—Alice Marble, Anita Lizana, Helen Jacobs and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska—getting closer and closer to their promised battle royal in the semifinals.

Hope Knowles Paces Field Of Seeded Players

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Hope Knowles of Philadelphia swept through three opponents to pace the march of the seeded players into the fourth round in the twentieth annual national girls' tennis championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday.

A record field of 67 players that started the competition was reduced to 18 at the end of the first day's play, with 15 holding brackets in the fourth round.

Only one favorite, Margaret Jessee of Sacramento, Calif., seeded No. 3, fell by the wayside. Miss Jessee was eliminated in a third round upset by Polly Morrill of Boston, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Barbara Winslow of southern California, top ranking player, did not play yesterday, being granted a day's leave to play a match in the national women's tennis championship at Forest Hills.

Other seeded players to reach the fourth round, in addition to Miss Knowles, were Helen Bernhard, New York; Jane Wagner, Cincinnati; Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J.; Made Harshaw, Philadelphia, and Kitty Lawrence, Barrington, Ill.

Miss Knowles, one of six players who did not draw first round byes, triumphed over Doris Keefer, 6—4, 6—2; Betty Shellenberger, 6—1, 6—0, and Winifred Crawford, 6—0, 6—4.

Another three-match winner was Judy Lachenbruch, Pleasantville, N. Y., who conquered Elsie Townsend, Merion, 6—0, 6—1; Ethel Johnson, Abington, Penna., 6—3, 6—0, and Anne Harrison, Ruxton, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	48	.613
Chicago	74	52	.587
St. Louis	67	59	.532
Pittsburgh	66	60	.524
Boston	63	64	.492
Brooklyn	53	71	.427
Philadelphia	52	74	.413
Cincinnati	50	72	.410

Results Sept. 4

New York 3, Brooklyn 0.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 6.
Only games played.

Results Sept. 5

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 4.
Boston at New York, rain.

Results Sept. 6

Cincinnati 7, Chicago 3.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 2, Boston 1. (10 innings)
Boston 6, Brooklyn 4.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.

Newton Don Wins

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—It was an all-Don Martin final for the New England public parks tennis championships at Buttonwood Park here yesterday, and naturally Don won—and lost. Don Martin of Newton, self-professed winner of "74 tournaments out of 90 this season alone" defeated Don Martin, Newport, R. I., champ, 6—0, 6—2, 8—6. In the doubles finals, there again was a Don Martin on each side of the net. The Newton Martin teamed with Ted Carter of Manchester, N. H., and downed Newport Martin and his townsmate, Red Haire, 6—4. Darkness prevented the match from going longer.

Kerr's College All-Stars Set For N. Y. Pros

RIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 7 (AP)—Braced by the first approach to "football" weather, Andy Kerr's all-star football squad departs today for the scene of its activities tomorrow night.

The squad of 31 players, who have been through the football mill and learned to get the most out of their brief training period here, wound up its preparations with a pair of light drills yesterday. Tonight they will work out under the floodlights at the Polo Grounds, where they meet the New York Giants tomorrow, in order to get the "feel" of the field and the lighting system.

The squad will be at full strength for the game as the minor injuries and ailments that marked the early days of training all have disappeared. They're an unknown quantity so far as teamwork is concerned, but so are their professional rivals, the Giants, who have had to work hard the last few days in order to break in some late comers to their style of play.

The all-star defense has been left pretty much in the hands of the players. Coaches Kerr and Fred Swan worked out what they could on the basis of last year's Giant formations and reports from the pros' Orangeburg, N. Y., camp on what was being developed for the game, but they had no definite information.

Coach Kerr has not announced his lineup, but indications are that it will be Paquin, Fordham, and Kelley, Yale, ends; Docherty, Temple, and Moncewicz, Holy Cross, tackles; Pierce, Fordham, and Wheeler, Manhattan, guards; Hause, Penn, center; Purey, Columbia, quarterback; Leyer, Army, and Elverson, Penn, halfbacks, and Smith, Bucknell, fullback.

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Centralizing Power Is Issue At Convention

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having now received the polished document from the second of its drafting committees, the Committee of Style, the convention is impatiently making last-minute revisions and corrections in the new Constitution preparatory to signing it. Today: Convention attempted to avoid arousing popular antagonism.

Tomorrow: Constitution adopted by unanimous vote of states represented at convention.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
September 14, 1787.

Fear of popular antagonism against banks or monopolies as well as against too great centralization of power dissuaded the convention today from including in the new Constitution authority for Congress to grant charters of incorporation even to promote building of interstate canals.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin moved to insert "a power to provide for cutting canals where deemed necessary." Mr. Sherman objected, "The expense in such cases will fall on the United States and the benefit accrue to the places where the canals may be cut." But Mr. Wilson believed they might be made a source of revenue, and emphasized the importance of communications with western settlements.

Mr. Madison suggested expanding the motion into a power "to grant charters of incorporation where the interest of the United States might require and the legislative provisions of individual states may be incompetent."

Curb on Ratification

On this, Mr. King warned that it would stir up prejudices and divide states into parties, jeopardizing the ratification. In Philadelphia and New York, he said, the power will be read as referring to the establishment of a bank, which has been a subject of contention in those cities. In other places it would imply mercantile monopolies.

Though not mentioned in the debate on the floor, it is reported that Robert Morris, who during the Revolution established the Bank of North America and has since defended it in the Pennsylvania Legislature, wished to give Congress specific power to establish a national bank. His close associate, Gouverneur Morris, persuaded him, however, to give this up, saying it was doubtful whether the pending Constitution could be passed at all by the people, that nothing unessential should be put into it that might raise up enemies and that to mention a bank would instantly align the anti-bank party in Pennsylvania against the whole instrument.

Motion Defeated

Even against the part of the motion applying solely to canals, the vote was eight states to three, only Pennsylvania, Virginia and Georgia —states with important western connections—favoring it; and the rest of the subject was dropped.

Mr. Madison also moved, supported by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Wilson, to give Congress power "to establish an university, in which no preferences or distinctions should be allowed on account of religion." But this also failed, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas voting "ay," but the rest "no," except Connecticut which divided.

Two clauses were discovered which had been left out by the committee of style in transcribing and rearranging the articles, one of them a point of great insistence by the Maryland deputation. This is that no preference shall be given by commercial or revenue regulations to the ports of one state over those of another. The other provision is that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Both were inserted.

An effort to increase the size of the House of Representatives was made by Mr. Williamson of North Carolina, who moved to add one half generally to the apportionments for the first Congress and to allow two members to the smallest states. The division on this was narrow, it failing by five to six.

The convention passed a motion by Mr. Rutledge to strike out the clause for appointment of a National Treasurer by Congress, leaving him to be appointed in the same manner as other officers.

Freedom of Press

Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Gerry moved to insert a declaration that "the liberty of the press should be inviolably observed." This, however, was rejected by another six to five vote. Mr. Sherman considered the statement unnecessary because "the power of Congress does not extend to the press."

The motions to provide power to grant charters and to establish a university represent two of the rather rare occasions on which suggestions by James Madison have not been accepted or have not at least exerted a telling influence.

This young deputy from the foothill country of Virginia, though so short and frail of build that he could not undertake military service and once thought it useless to study aught save what would prepare him for the next world, has proved himself the most prodigious worker in the convention.

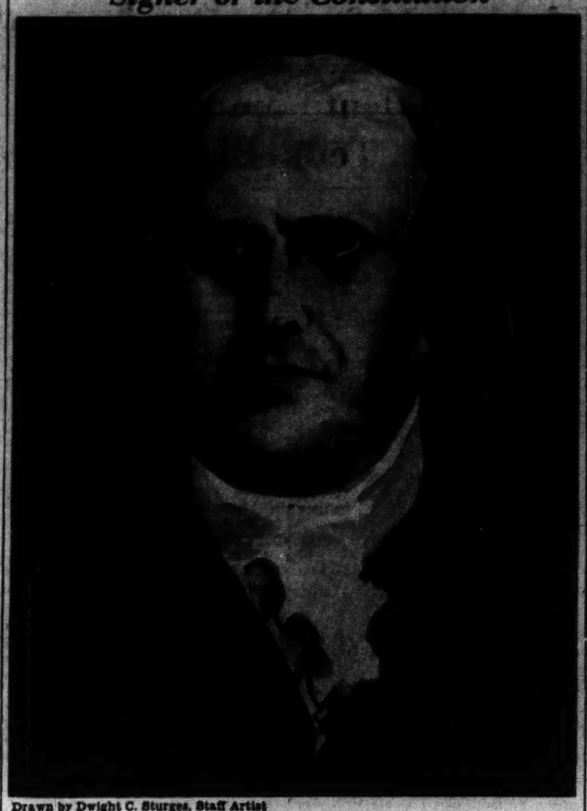
Not only has he had a major part in shaping all the general framework of the new Constitution by his recommendations drawn from history and from service in Congress, but he is understood to have kept a remarkably full set of notes, a virtual abstract of all debates that have transpired from the first day down to the present. He has missed no more than a fraction of an hour from any day and has labored with his quill far into the nights in order that posterity might have a fuller record than the official journal of what is here shrouded in secrecy.

Madison Keeps Notes

Mr. Madison, according to popular report, failed of re-election after his first term in the Virginia Assembly because he refused to canvass or treat—that is, buy drinks—for votes. He has now, nevertheless, a very practical view of the political needs and difficulties of the United States, having lodged in a tiny, bare room at Princeton when Congress took refuge there from the mutinous soldiers in Philadelphia and having had to borrow, like many another patriot, from the benevolent money-lender, Haym Salomon, when his state chronically failed to send him his salary.

In Congress, he consistently advocated a federal revenue from duties on imports, defended free navigation of the Mississippi River and helped arrange the compromise by which Virginia gave up claims to the Northwest Territory. He is accounted the originator of the "three-fifths rule" for counting slaves, first used in calculating state contributions of funds now carried over into the Constitution in the apportioning of representation.

Signer of the Constitution



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Robert Morris

Pennsylvania Merchant, Banker and "Financier of the Revolution." Born in Liverpool, Eng., Morris Later Came to America, Entering the Service of the Willings, Leading Philadelphia Merchants, and Became a Member of the Firm. He Signed the Declaration of Independence. As a Member of the Continental Congress, He Played a Major Role in Securing Arms and Munitions for the Army. He Made Large Personal Profits Through the Exercise of Masterly Financial Ability, Pledging His Own Resources to Support the Currency and Borrowings for the Army. He Organized the Bank of North America, but Later Lost His Great Wealth in a Land Boom and Went to Debtor's Prison

Nordmeer to Complete Round Trip Sept. 13th

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordmeer arrived here yesterday morning at 6:40 E. S. T. after an overnight flight from the Azores. She was commanded by Capt. Joachim H. Blankenburg and carried a crew of three. On Monday she will start the return flight to Germany by being catapulted from the mothership Schwabenland, off City Island, New York City.

Clipper Surveys Air Route

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Pan American Clipper III landed here Friday, completing her first survey crossing of the southern Atlantic route to Europe by way of Bermuda and the Azores.

Boost Pay of S. C. Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina school teachers have received their first checks with increased compensation provided by the 1937 General Assembly, the total amount of state aid aggregating $96,354 distributed to schools in 10 counties, Superintendent of Education James H. Hope has announced. The allocation was for counties with summer or "lay-by" sessions.

Higher pay, based on the teachers' experience, was provided with a maximum of $90 a month, compared with the previous $75 flat rate.

Day of Signing Set To Close Festivity At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Philadelphia, where a convention of delegates from the 13 original colonies conceived the federal Constitution 150 years ago, will climax its celebration of the occasion with a week of festivities beginning Friday, Sept. 17 is the anniversary of the signing of the governmental charter by the delegates in Independence Hall, which was then the State House of Pennsylvania.

Beginning last May 17, the anniversary of the day in 1787 when Gen. George Washington called the convention to order, and throughout the summer, there has been a series of events in celebration of the Constitution signing.

Federal Workers Must Not Strike, President Warns

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in a message to the National Federation of Federal Employees yesterday that their obligation to serve the whole people made the militant tactics of strikes "unthinkable and intolerable."

The President outlined his views in a letter to Luther C. Stewart, federation president, which was read at the opening session of the twentieth jubilee biennial convention of the organization.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed "gratification" that the federation's constitution prohibited strikes against the United States Government, asserting that the "very nature and purposes of government make it impossible for administrative officials to represent fully or to bind the employer in mutual discussions with government employee organizations."

Restricted by Congress

Organizations of government employees had a logical place in government affairs, the President said, but "all government employees should realize that the process of collective bargaining, as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into public service." He pointed out that government employers were restricted and governed in such matters by congressional enactments.

"Particularly, I want to emphasize my conviction that militant tactics have no place in the functions of any organization of government employees," he continued. "Upon employees in the federal service rests the obligation to serve the whole people, whose interests and welfare require orderliness and continuity in the conduct of government activities. This obligation is paramount. Since their services have to do with the functioning of government, a strike of public employees manifests nothing less than an intent on their part to prevent or obstruct the operations of government until their demands are satisfied. Such action, looking toward the paralysis of government by those who have sworn to support it, is unthinkable and intolerable."

Merit System Demand

The demand for extension and strengthening of the merit system held the attention of the delegates. Long the battle-cry of the organization, the demand was pushed to the forefront as a climax to action of the 1935 convention, which voted a "merit system defense fund" and a two-year drive to obtain legislation to place all but policymaking positions under such a system.

Mr. Steward, president of the organization, asserted that its fundamental objective was "to raise the character and quality of the Federal service; to make the Federal government a better employer."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

More on Eastern Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a recent article one glanced at the aesthetic, so alien to the West, underlying the art of Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Indian dancers and musicians. Their performances at the Gaiety Theater left the musician, in particular, with much to think about. For unlike the architect, sculptor or painter, he is apt to regard Asiatic expressions of his own art with a certain condescension as something primitive, crude, almost aboriginal—a naive affair of drumming, twanging and piping. Apart from the Oriental flavor detectable in the music of Russia, Spain and Hungary, and, of course, in traditional church music like the Gregorian chant, European music now shows few even fragmentary traces of the art which preceded it in ancient Asiatic civilizations.

Histories of music do little to stimulate interest in this direction. Their first chapters generally attempt to find the origin of music in "the grunts and whinings of primeval savages, or hypothesize some aboriginal gentleman blowing down a reed by chance. They do not actually assert that musicians are descended from monkeys, but that always seems to be the implication. The possibility that savages may be the degenerate descendants of vanished civilizations appears never to occur to musical historians. In the customary leap from barbarism to medieval Europe they forget to tell us, for example, that Egyptian music goes back at least as far as 4000 B. C.—it is now asserted, by the way, that the building operations of the Pyramids were conducted in time to music. It is strange to think music was, as it were, built into these walls that saw the Pharoahs. Again, the music of China and Hindustan is, to use Lafcadio Hearn's happy figure, as ancient "as the voice of running water." In the sister arts of painting, sculpture and decorations, there has existed for many years an invisible traffic between East and West. But for the musician, as will be seen, the passage is more difficult and, so far, he has never looked to Asia for new old ideas and new old sources of inspiration. To many listeners the music brought by Uday Shan-Kar was at once a mystery and a revelation.

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An attractively printed brochure, "Hindu Music and Rhythm," by Uday Shan-Kar's musical director, Vishnudass Shirali, throws a little light on the deep cleavage between East and West. But actually it simply demands that the European listener should stand on his head—or the musical equivalent of that attitude. In a word, one's ordinary attitude or approach is worse than useless. To begin with, Hindu music has no fixed key-note and no harmony. "As in all music it is a perpetual movement, but from one note to another, neither occupying a fixed position in relation to the other, but having primarily a definite relation to the composition as a whole. Since the scale is not tempered, the notes are more or less fugitive and subtle. In other words, their reference is more important than their numerical relation." The difficulty for Western ears, unaccustomed to microtonal intervals, of catching such nicety of melodic progression was touched on in the article already mentioned. Vishnudass Shirali gets near to the root of the problem when he makes the simple statement: "Hindusthani music has been developed on the lines of melody, whereas Western music on the lines of harmony."

* * *

The Hindu has an exceptional aptitude for classification and it is said that even a slight acquaintance with Sanskrit treatises on music shows that as a theorist he is far ahead of his Western brother. Those who have tried to wrestle theoretically with Hindu scale-forms, modes and rāgas will meekly accept this estimate. There are 70 or 80 scales—the Hindu scale is divided into 22 small intervals—and 300 or more modes. And a single mode may supply the basis for 30 rāgas, although some modes allow of only one.

What is a rāga? Is it a melody or a scale? "The gamut of several notes woven into a composition which through aural perceptions softens the heart, may be called a rāga." But this Hindu definition is rather like describing our common chord as something which through aural perception delights the heart after listening to modern music. The construction of a rāga, however, is too technical to describe here. Roughly, it is a sort of recitative, "something that lies between a scale and a melody, of which the pitch-outline is fixed." The rāga, like the microtonal interval, is characteristic of the subtlety of this ancient musical art. A winter rāga, for instance, cannot be played in the spring, nor an early morning rāga in the afternoon or at night—each has its own time, seaso.. and even color. Here it is interesting to notice that Arabian music with its highly developed theory, supposed to be derived from the Greeks, has in the magām an exact equivalent to the rāga.

* * *

Eastern rhythm and its subtle intricacies—Uday Shan-Kar's musicians gave us some wonderful examples—must reluctantly be passed by. The fractional sub-divisions of the beat and complicated cross-rhythms would reduce even the jazziest of jazz drummers to embarrassed helplessness. Compared with European art and "the thickly-padded noise that passes for harmony," Hindu music is a mere tenuous line of sound. But the musical organization of this line is an astonishing achievement, one of the wonders of ancient art.

In drawing attention to some of the European listener's difficulties, the impression must not be left that Hindu music is devoid of feeling. On the contrary, using primarily melodic it is full of warmth and color—a quality indigenous to the East. But it is entirely free from the emotional extravagance of, say, European nineteenth-century romanticism, which seems to have left our composers emotionally bankrupt. In this and many other ways, by sheer contrast, Hindu music makes us aware of much in our own that is hidden by familiarity. We begin to realise, for example, how far we have got away from pure melody and pure rhythm, the cramping limitations imposed on music by the keyboard, the thick color, so often—as Monsieur Croche said of Wagner's orchestration—"a species of polychromatic putty, spread almost uniformly," in which one can "no longer distinguish the sound of a violin from that of a trombone." These and many such doubts may occur to the listener who has once attuned his ear to a subtler, older art.

As was said in the fogner article, there is much discussion of a possible exhibition of Indian art at the Royal Academy, which has already enabled us to see—if not to hear—the art of China and Persia. Why not bring over music, too? It could have no fitter setting and such an innovation would be immensely popular with the public. Compared with the painter and the sculptor, the musician has, for some reason or other, always been singularly unenterprising in enlarging his aesthetic experience. In Europe, at any rate, a new stimulus, such as that found in the Orient by Impressionist painters, would do no harm to the disillusioned composer who has sold his birthright for a mess of "modernism."

"Autumn Still-Life," by Lajos Szabó, Reproduced From "Modern Photography, 1937-38"

Old Lyme Autumn Show

Old Lyme, Conn.

Presenting some 60 large canvases by its artist members, the Lyme Association has entered upon the last lap of the season with its fifth annual autumn show, which continues through Sept. 26. Approximately 150 small oils, some sculpture and a group of miniatures round out the show.

Seldom has a Lyme display exhibited so much dash. Colorful to a degree, it offers features new to this conservative group. Two exciting canvases are Guy Wiggins's freely painted and decidedly patterned 'Essex Square" and Gertrude Nason's "Country Auction," the latter attaining broad humor without becoming grotesque.

Among the portraits, William Chadwick's informal picture of G. Page Ely, entitled "The Gunner," and Elinor Lathrop Sears's "Calvin Whipple, New England," are notables. For beauty in paint, Will Howe Foote's "Girl in White" is conspicuous, and there is decided loveliness in Ivan G. Olinsky's "Lass in the Red Blouse." However, it is in "After Luncheon," a large figure canvas of two gossiping girls, that this artist attains greatest distinction. Near by is "Boatmen in Peril," an impressive work by Eugene Higgins, reminiscent of his prize award picture in this year's National Academy.

* * *

Figures, indeed, are much to the fore in this show. Will Taylor successfully adventures with a solidly painted woman, reading, which is well titled "Leisure." "Two Morays," by Harry L. Hoffman, represents green ell-like creatures, checked and patterned in an undersea-scape of much beauty. Close by are four handsome hunting dogs by Percival Rosseau.

There is a variety of still-lifes, including two striking numbers, "Regal Lilies" and "Tiger Lilies," by Winfield Scott Clime. If one prefers broadly conceived florals, there are excellent ones by Tosca, rich in color; and Charles Vezin's "Poinsettias" is perhaps the most captivating of his several subjects. Lucien Abrams's "Fruit and Fern" has a somewhat French lilt yet is original in handling.

* * *

Notable among landscape subjects is Gregory Smith's close-valued canvas in which the Old Lyme church, so long absent from Lyme gallery walls, is returned; a poignantly painted New England motif of much atmosphere by George M. Bruestle; William S. Robinson's poetic "October"; a delineation of "Pleasant Valley" with remarkable local color by James G. McManus; Frederick L. Sexton's tempting trout stream; an idyllic "Lily Pond" by Louis Paul Dessar, and, in interesting contrast as to both season and treatment, Frank V. DuMond's russet autumnal and Bertram G. Bruestle's sunbathed "Farm." Margaret Cooper's "Salt Box" should interest lovers of old New England houses; Platt Hubbard's "Autumn Sunshine" is a superb attainment in the management of light, and Charles Evert sounds a cheery note in his gay marine, "The Whistle House."

Some 35 small oils which replace those sold in the preceding exhibition have been added to the West gallery display. Here, also, are figurines and fountain numbers of grace by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and a group of miniatures by Lydia Longacre and Elinor Lathrop Sears.

Ivan G. Olinsky, National Academician and a member of the Lyme group since 1917, has been awarded the anonymously given prize of $100 for the best picture in the exhibition. The award was voted by the association's artist members.

The prize winning canvas, "After Luncheon," discovers two young women seated at a table on which is a tray. An open doorway forms the middle ground, beyond which is a garden under the sun of a warm summer day, and more distant, the green of dense trees which serves as a background for the two heads.

Works by Mr. Olinsky are in the permanent collections of many of the country's galleries. He divides his time between New York and his summer home on Grassy Hill, Lyme. He recently was elected vice-president of the Lyme Art Association.

The St. Louis Operetta Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

With the American première of the Viennese operetta "Wild Violets," by Robert Stolz, the Municipal Opera of St. Louis terminated its twelfth week and nineteenth season on Aug. 28.

The management announced that the season closed with a new attendance record, 774,958 persons having attended the 12 productions.

Only one performance during the three months was lost on account of rain. Over the previous highest figure of attendance, this year shows an increase of 26,898. Last year had been the record year, showing an attendance of 748,060 for the 87 performances comprising that season.

The management has submitted weekly attendance figures for the season just closed: "The Great Waltz" (ten performances), 86,290; "Babes in Toyland," 71,365; "Wild Violets," 70,151; "The Bartered Bride," 69,806; "Salute to Spring," 66,460; "Louie the Fourteenth," 63,783; "Robin Hood," 62,829; "Music in the Air," 60,921; "The Pink Lady," 60,174; "The Fortune Teller," 59,984; "The Prince of Pilsen" (six performances), 52,884; "The Mikado," 51,001.

One notes that "The Mikado" rates the lowest in attendance; on the other hand, "The Bartered Bride" (the nearest approach to "grand" opera in the season's repertoire) rates among the highest in attendance. "The Bartered Bride," by Friedrich Smetana, presented in its English version, had the advantage of one of the finest casts ever heard on the Municipal Opera stage. In this cast were four singers from the Metropolitan Opera: Susanne Fisher, Joseph Bentonelli, John Gurney and George Rasely. In passing, one must remark the comic portraiture of George Rasely's Vashek; it was memorable in every regard.

Richard Berger, new production manager, has become notable for his sincerity and vision in the presentment of operetta. Interesting works and excellent casts are to his credit. He has spared no pains to make the season just ended one of the best in the history of the St. Louis Open Air Theater. In one particular only has there been evident weakness in the casts, and that is in the matter of comedians. No notable comedian has been seen on the St. Louis stage in sustained comedy portraiture throughout this season.

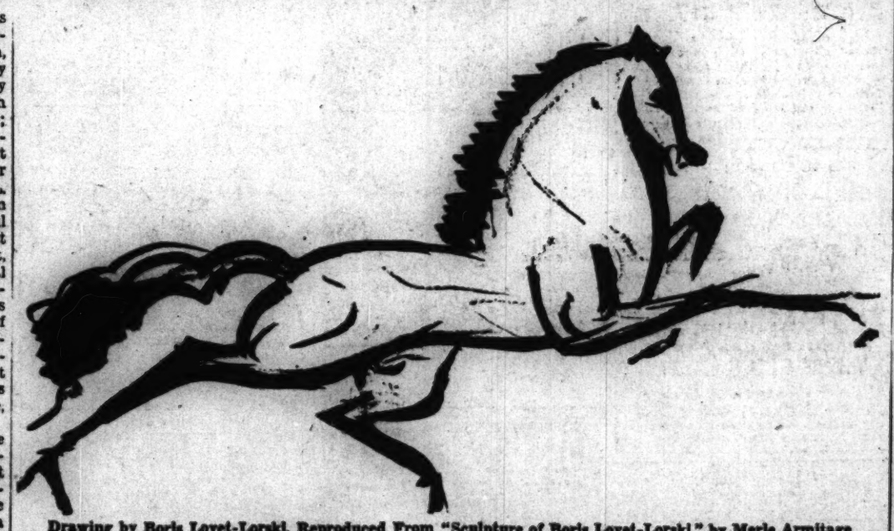
Certainly there have been instances of excellent comedy. We have remarked George Rasely's Vashek, and his versatility in the art of the stage included an excellent singing voice. A second notable instance of comedy portraiture was that of Violet Carlson in "Wild Violets." Her characterization of Augusta rates her far above the usual run of comedians. Al Trahan's comedy act in the second half of "Louie the Fourteenth" was the most uproarious in the history of our opera; something like 10,000 persons rocked with laughter, but his portraiture of the straight role of Louie Ketchup lacked character and comedy.

As the Mikado, Joseph Macaulay was humorous and impeccably correct, but this excellent artist is wasted in comedy, save the very highest type. Detmar Poppen was an engaging Friar Tuck in "Robin Hood"; indeed, his comedy is always dependable. The work of Robert Pitkin during the season has been outstanding. As a matter of fact, Pitkin has not been given roles commensurate with his talents, but he is undoubtedly capable of distinguished comedy portraiture. One must recall that Leonard Ceeley, early in the season, created a rare portrait in Jerome Kern's "Music in the Air"; that of Bruno Mahler, the playwright, aptly infusing the part with the comic spirit.

Eddy Foy Jr. and John Sheehan as first comedians of the St. Louis Opera, labored ineffectually in a field which was ripe for the harvest. Mr. Berger has signally succeeded in the matter of singers: it will now be his mission to discover to us a great comic.

Something like 52 artists appeared in the 12 productions. Among them were Guy Robertson, Gladys Baxter, Bernice Claire, Margaret Daum, Helen Raymond, Fritzi Scheff, Rose-Mary Deering, Helene Denizon and Una Val Castle.

E. R. C.



Drawing by Boris Lovet-Lorski, Reproduced From "Sculpture of Boris Lovet-Lorski," by Merle Armitage

The Sculpture of Boris Lovet-Lorski

Lovet-Lorski, by Merle Armitage. New York: E. Weyhe.

A book designed by Merle Armitage gives promise at once of maximum effect. Type, reproductions, end papers, vignettes provide a volume which is a joy to the eye, even if it may obscure, for the moment, the theme of the book. A sculptor, Boris Lovet-Lorski, is the latest recipient of Armitage homage.

A brief introduction is all the text, for this is primarily a picture-book which introduces us in the best manner photography can boast to the handicraft of Lovet-Lorski. Mr. Armitage's bold, black type flings out a few general ideas which could well precipitate argument. In presenting a particular artist it is too often thought necessary to envelop him with superlatives. The monograph of today usually fails somewhat in critical importance because it lifts the artist out of a context and throws a too dazzling spotlight upon him.

Mr. Armitage discovers ranging qualities in Lovet-Lorski. On the one hand there is the "soaring romantic," on the other hand the sculptor endowed with "classicism in the Greek sense." Such contrasts characterise most sculptors of accomplishment today. First they go to extremes in the attempt to vitalise the inanimate, and then they find they must restrain the consequent overflow of feeling.

Lovet-Lorski has gone through the orientations of many contemporary fashions in sculpture—the surcharged-emotional, the decorative-conventionalized, the simplified-primitive stages. He reveals a versatility and disposition toward the smooth and decorative and fanciful comparable with a number of central European sculptors who have combined traits of native and provincial carving with the plastic modes of Paris. This reader is curious about the cultural background of the artist. In these days, artists are either too emphatically nationalistic, or too pronouncedly cosmopolitan. One cannot embrace or deny identity that easily.

Big Is the Word for 'Virginia'

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The new season in the New York theater has begun with a good deal of splendor, for the Center Theater, a Rockefeller institution, began it. The largest theater in the city except for the cathedrals of the motion picture, it can house nothing but large-scale entertainments. Laurence Stallings and Owen Davis, a strangely assorted pair, have been commissioned to write a romantic story as raison d'être for enormous quantities of scenery, and the result is called "Virginia." Many people will like it, it is so pretty and so big. It is also dull, but somehow or other stage pictures alone are often enough to please huge audiences.

"Virginia" has been staged by Leon Leonidoff, who has directed for a number of years the stage shows that brighten the proceedings at the Radio City Music Hall between showings of the feature picture. And Mr. Leonidoff does what he knows how to do at the Center. That is, he produces "Virginia" as if it were one of his Music Hall stage shows. The same kind of dancing girls are in it, though they go in less for organized precision; the settings by Lee Simonson are in the Music Hall style, the merely pretty style; there are vaudeville acts and spotlights of fancy colors to play upon them; the revolving stage revolves; the rising and falling orchestra platform rises and falls with dainty girls upon it, fairies are swung on wires from the flies. At the music hall it would cause "Ohs" and "Ahs" in great number. But people who love the stage better than the movies, or at least continue to love the stage, do not "Oh" and "Ah" so easily. Pretty tricks are not enough.

* * *

As its pièce de résistance "Virginia" exhibits a group of enthusiastic Virginians watching as the first explosions of the Revolution light the sky. While they watch we see through the transparent backdrop an illuminated George Washington heading his illuminated soldiers, all in pretty colors. And when we have recovered from the effect of that kind of old stage chromo, we see a number of treadmills with hundreds of soldiers treading them all over the stage, marching to war against the king. The old tableau, animated this time, but the old tableau still. And everything is as pretty as a candy store.

Mr. Stallings and Mr. Davis have concocted a little story of Virginians about to rebel against England. The governor of the colony has a pretty daughter who loves the pretty Col. Richard Fairfax, played by the handsome Ronald Graham from our Hollywood way. A troupe of actors from London's Drury Lane have come over to entertain. Their leading lady is pretty and sings nicely. Their manager, a drinking man, has brought a letter to George Washington from sympathizers in England. The head of the king's men in the colonies wants to get the letter. It passes from the manager's hands to the pretty singer's, thence to the servants of Colonel Fairfax (Buck and Bubbles). We are tempted to wander now and then who will get caught with the letter, whether it is ever to reach Washington. But we wonder only mildly.

* * *

Meanwhile there are songs by Arthur Schwarz, pretty dances by the Music Hall girls playing the roles of Virginian maidens or ladies of the chorus from Drury Lane; there is a fair, with juggler, a fire-eater, a puppet show and all the concomitant noise, bustle, laughter and pretty color; there is a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" with the governor in one stage box and Colonel Fairfax stepping from another to play a little as Romeo in place of the drunken actor-manager. And in spots we see and hear patriots rousing the people to rebellion. The letter is finally found on Buck and Bubbles. They are colored and not so amusing as they have been heretofore.

"Virginia" is huge, costly, slow and insipid and, above all, very pretty. The assumption of the producers seems to be that in a big theater anything that is big and expensive will attract crowds. Such big things have so attracted at the Center in the past. Probably "Virginia" will also. But is it, one wonders, absolutely certain that people in large numbers like only huge and colorful mediocrities? It would be interesting if someone less pessimistic with regard to the esthetic tastes of the human race were to put the thing to a test by producing something big that was also truly beautiful, intelligent and imaginative.

* * *

We have the tallest buildings in the world. We have in New York the world's most up-to-date city, with the world's best plumbing, the world's best and noisiest radios, the most complicated network of subways, the biggest motion picture theaters. We have achieved modernity in the matter of gadgets and bigness. But really, save for the width of the stage at the Center Theater, the number of people on it all at once, the acreage of the scenery, "Virginia" is puny. Apparently we need an art to mate the bigness. We haven't it.

The city has at Randall's Island and at Jones Beach the settings and the equipment for a genius. Maybe that fact will produce the genius. If it does, the problems of such amphitheaters as the Center Theater will also be solved. In the meanwhile "Virginia" is only a step backward.

Anne Booth sings agreeably in that parade of trappings and has a winning personality. Gene Lockhart, Dennis Hoey, Nigel Bruce and Ronald Graham are the principal gentlemen of the cast.

As Camera Art Progresses

Modern Photography, 1937-8, edited by C. G. Holme. New York: Studio Publications. $3.50 cloth, $2.50 paper.

Because of increasing interest in photography, a larger audience than ever has been awaiting this issue of the "Studio Annual of Camera Art." Mr. Holme remarks in the introduction that he is impressed this year with the lessening in numbers of prints that are self-consciously "modern" in that they are taken from unusual angles. Instead there is an evident increase in effort to capture the spirit of a subject and reproduce it as nearly as may be in the print. He found the average of the prints inspiring, apart from an oversupply of cat and silhouette pictures which he attributes partly to an unpremeditated emphasis on these subjects that crept into last year's annual.

Color photography, Mr. Holme remarks, shows considerable progress during the year, with cleaner primary and secondary tones. He attributes the superiority of the professional work in this volume to a greater amount of time devoted to seeking perfection as compared to that spent by most amateurs.

More than 100 prints are reproduced, eight being in color, and attached to most of them are brief comments by the photographers.

Bernard Alfieri of London believes there has been a decline in the pictorial standard of acclaimed works in the past few years because of "an unconstructive attempt to find something different at any cost." Others echo the same statement while remarking that progress has been chiefly on the technical side. There is general agreement that photography should exist on its own merits, without any sort of imitation of results to be achieved in other mediums.

Feeling runs strong when most of these photographers have occasion to refer to fussiness. "No excuse for it," declares Dr. Paul Wolff, who is represented by three prints, only one being from a miniature negative. One of his 5x7 view camera prints is a handsome record of an aspect of the R. C. A. building, New York, a 20-minute exposure by existing light two hours after sunset. Among the things "once good" that he now dislikes because they are hackneyed are close-ups of faces.

The photographs included often manifest a feeling for pattern with implied movement, and variety of texture interest, a marked detailed interest in shadows and (where controllable) a restrained use of light as a companion quality. This is a book to study.

Surrealism, Theory and Practice

Surrealism, edited by Herbert Read. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

Fugitive in its nature, Surrealism evades definition. Most critics who have undertaken to explain it have somehow given way to an excitement which it engenders, talking around the subject, rhapsodizing, musing. The Surrealists themselves should be left not to define, but to compose and create in their separate fashions, for it is not for them to be moved to the logic of a definition.

This volume edited by Herbert Read contains many plates of Surrealist art, essays and excerpts of poetry. It is a provocative book which rouses one to broad considerations of art. Surrealism becomes the latest standard-bearer of romanticism, and thus aligned with dominating efforts of men down the ages. It loses its special context—Paris post-war disillusion and escape—and becomes international, fraternal, social.

To Mr. Read, Classicism is the counterpart of political tyranny. The classical concepts control or repress vital instincts. Surrealism is a reaffirmation of the romantic ideal of life, of creation, of liberation. Surrealism relates to the "inspired," the unreasoning. Surrealism has no respect for academic tradition, least of all for the classic-capitalist tradition.

* * *

Mr. Read is vehemently opposed to painting as an "ocular exercise." The imagination is sovereign and all technical factors should be subordinated to it. "Art in its widest sense is an extension of personality," he says. Thus we have a complete about face from the practices of the school of Paris, with its lumièristes and divisionists and plastic specialists. The Surrealists are not detached, objective; on the contrary, they have an emphatic social attitude. "Nevertheless, in a world of competing tyrannies, the artist can have only one allegiance: to that dictatorship which claims to end all forms of tyranny and promises, however indefinitely, the complete liberation of man: the dictatorship of the proletariat."

* * *

It is difficult to reconcile one paragraph with another, the written word with the living example. Surrealism would be tolerated least of all in Russia today. The utter eccentricity of Surrealists, their remoteness and inaccessibility make them anything but socially willing. Most of them seem solitary, aloof, individualistic. There are many such discrepancies and paradoxes in contemporary thinking. Should the Surrealists adhere to their love of wonder and the marvellous, their irrationality and fantasy, we would acknowledge them, but their insistence upon a social program and a logical basis is beyond the understanding of this reader. The authors have attempted too emphatically to establish a link with Freud and Marx. Surrealism can be fitted into the times of which it is a product, but the writers of this volume see far more in it than exists. The romantic element in its nature engenders extremes of feeling.

Other contributors to this volume are Hugnet, André Breton, Paul Eluard and Hugh Skyes Davies.

D. A.

New York Stage Notes

Guthrie McClintic, producer of "Winterset" and "High Tor," respectively voted the best plays of the 1935-36 and 1936-37 seasons by the New York dramatic critics, will present "The Star-Wagon," by Maxwell Anderson, at the Empire Theater in New York on Sept. 29. Burgess Meredith will be featured with Lillian Gish in a cast which includes Mildred Natwick, Kent Smith and Russell Collins. The play will be shown in Buffalo and Pittsburgh prior to its New York dedication. Jo Mielziner has schemed the settings and costumes. "The Star-Wagon" is described as a modern play in prose.

Once Mr. McClintic has set up "The Star-Wagon" at the Empire, he will proceed with the production of Thomas Job's dramatization of the Anthony Trollope novel, "Barchester Towers," in which Ina Claire, absent from the New York stage since she appeared in the Theater Guild's production of S. N. Behrman's "End of Summer," will be starred.

* * *

The Theater Guild will open its New York season at its own theater on Oct. 4 with Ben Hecht's new play, "To Quito and Back," following the preliminary showing of the piece in Boston. Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks, rescued from Hollywood, head the cast.

The Guild's second production of the season will be "Madame Bovary," adapted by Benn W. Levy from Gaston Baty's dramatization. Constance Cummings will have the title role. The New York opening will be on Oct. 18 at the Plymouth Theater, after a preliminary tour in Washington and Pittsburgh.

"Amphitryon 38," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, will reach the Shubert Theater in New York on Nov. 2, having been seen previously in California (last spring) and in Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland.

Other Guild pieces scheduled are "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle," by Sidney Howard; "Wine of Choice," by S. N. Behrman, and "Jane Eyre," dramatized by Helen Jerome.

* * *

Tallulah Bankhead will appear this season in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," with Conway Tearle as Antony and Charles Waldron, John Emery and Joanna Roos prominent in a large cast. The play has been adapted by Prof. William Strunk Jr., of Cornell University. The presentation will be directed by Reginald Bach, and the costumes and stage settings designed by Jo Mielziner. A preliminary tour will be inaugurated at Rochester, New York, on Oct. 13, prior to the New York presentation.

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The Last Elizabethan

AS WE stood on the green, fat English turf, looking at the ruins of Kenilworth and trying hard to remember our Scott, an old man came striding across the field, a great black dog at his heels.

"This," said the man, without further introduction, as if we had asked him a question, "is the causeway across the moat. Elizabeth rode over 'ere, you know—and after ridin' all day, on a 'orse, mind you, from dawn to dark. Oh, she was a case, all right, was Elizabeth! There was a drawbridge 'ere then—look, this masonry was at the end of it."

He was a lank, sandy-haired man, with yellow mustache and shaggy eyebrows, and the laughing blue eyes of a boy, and he was the legitimate heir to Scott as the historian of Kenilworth. Yes, but much more accurate, much more attentive to historical facts than Scott, and a closer investigator.

* * *

"AYE," SAID HE, "Scott was a fine fellow, right enough, and clever. Yes, yes. But 'e was a writin' man, and you know what writin' men are, sir! Well, 'e 'ad to make a livin' some'ow, like the rest of us, and that's one way of doin it, though I shouldn't choose it myself. So he wrote it, as you might say, rather fancy."

He stood looking at the jagged arches of Kenilworth, the noblest of English ruins, with the air of an artist looking at his own masterpiece.

"I dare say Scott knew his Kenilworth," he said, "though there are some things 'e never 'eard about, and some nobody knows but us around 'ere—aye, 'e knew all right, but 'e had to dress it up like, to make it good and creepy."

We listened patiently, and the old man evidently marked us as worthy to share the story of Kenilworth, the great inspiration and passion of his life. He strode off through the ruins, his black dog and Lucy and I at his heels. He clambered up deep-grooved stone stairs, down into dank dungeons, and out on broken balconies, where the yellow wallflowers grew thick in every crack. He showed us all over the ruins that loop and arch, bold and black, against the rolling green bosom of the Avon country.

* * *

HE SHOWED US ALL the usual things; the banqueting hall, the room that Scott gave Amy Robsart, and the dungeon where King Edward lay a prisoner. But these things, said he, were known to every tourist.

"Look at this 'ere!" he exclaimed, kneeling down on the grass. He pointed to a sharp groove in a mouldering stone. "That," he whispered, as if the news were important and very secret, "is a mason's mark—Norman probably. They used to mark every stone they put in, you know, each with 'is own mark. Every month or so, I find another mark in one of the stones. Some of them you can't see except when the sun is shinin' and others you've got to look at in the evenin'. So I come up at all hours and very often I'll find a mark nobody's noticed before."

He revealed this information with as much satisfaction as if he had discovered an entire castle, rather than a tiny nick in a half-buried stone. But perhaps these were the most important relics of Kenilworth, for they showed that the great castle was the work of poor men, Norman stone masons, forgotten craftsmen, each contributing his few stones, and proud to be able to put his mark, however small, on the completed structure.

Scott and nearly everybody else who visits Kenilworth remembers Leicester and Elizabeth and Cromwell, but our guide, wandering about the castle with his dog at his heels, is the only one who remembers the men who really built the castle, whose only memorial in history is a little groove in a stone.

* * *

"UP THERE," SAID HE, pointing to the square sandstone tower, "is where the clock was. See the mark of it! Well, Leicester stopped it on the hour Elizabeth came and 'e never let them start it again. Ah, a bad one, that Leicester! Look at that wall there. They're 'avin' to build it again and prop it up because Leicester scamped the job. The old Norman towers, look, are still sound, but this one of Leicester's is built of only two thin walls of stone and rubble between. That was like 'im. Everything 'e did was false."

He pointed to the ruin of the richly carved Gothic window where Elizabeth looked out of her apartment into the courtyard, swarming with her retainers. "Aye, she was too cute to marry Leicester," said our guide. "The cutest queen we ever 'ad. Marry Leicester's debts? Not 'er, sir, not 'er. It fair ruined 'im, you know, her comin 'ere. Cost him five thousand of money a day to feed 'em all and when she went back to London she 'ad to get Parliament to vote Leicester enough to keep 'im goin'. So the taxpayers paid for the party, as you might say. They always do, I guess."

Now the courtyard, where Elizabeth's retainers feasted, is deep in good English turf, and children romp there and play hide-and-seek in the ancient dungeons. In the huge stone and timbered barns that Leicester built for Elizabeth's horses, a charming English lady with pink cheeks and gold-rimmed eye-glasses served tea to a party of touring Americans.

Cromwell, said the historian of Kenilworth, blew up the castle, but saved the barns, being a lover of horses. He described the castle's innumerable seiges, battles, and owners. Apparently this untutored countryman had read everything ever written about Kenilworth—not merely Scott and English history books, but mouldering papers he had found in the old churches of the Avon country, and once he had gone up to London to look through the records of the British Museum. To him the castle is the greatest work of human hands, the most wonderful thing in England.

* * *

SOMETIMES AS HE wanders about the ruins in the evening, his black dog panting at his heels, he probably sees Elizabeth there in a ruff, and the wicked Leicester, and the camp followers of the great queen swarming in the old courtyard. They are more real to him, you fancy, than the modern tourists with their cameras.

Everybody must know the old man about the village of Kenilworth, a village character, a harmless fellow who likes history and ruins and all that kind of thing. Kenilworth probably doesn't realize that it is the home of the last of the Elizabethans.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Occupation
(Hokku)

THE pearl diver
Walks on stony ground
And feels ocean sand beneath his feet.

EDITH HILL CARNES

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Game for Grown-ups

AFTER all the waiting and the planning the rather incredible day at last arrived when we assembled on the plot of land with the architect, the builder, the carpenter, and one or two of our prospective brick-layers—all local and Sussex men—and proceeded to pace out the position of the cottage, measure it with that masculine tape-measure that curls up in a round metal shell, and drive in pegs at vital points.

We walked over an oblong of rough grass and said, "This is the Bookroom!" and laughed. It seemed so ridiculous—who could think of a fire and books and armchairs being enclosed in this space under the open sky marked by pegs and a bit of string? But it was amusing and exciting and made one feel like a child again building a sand castle and knowing it would only last till the far tide returned. . . .

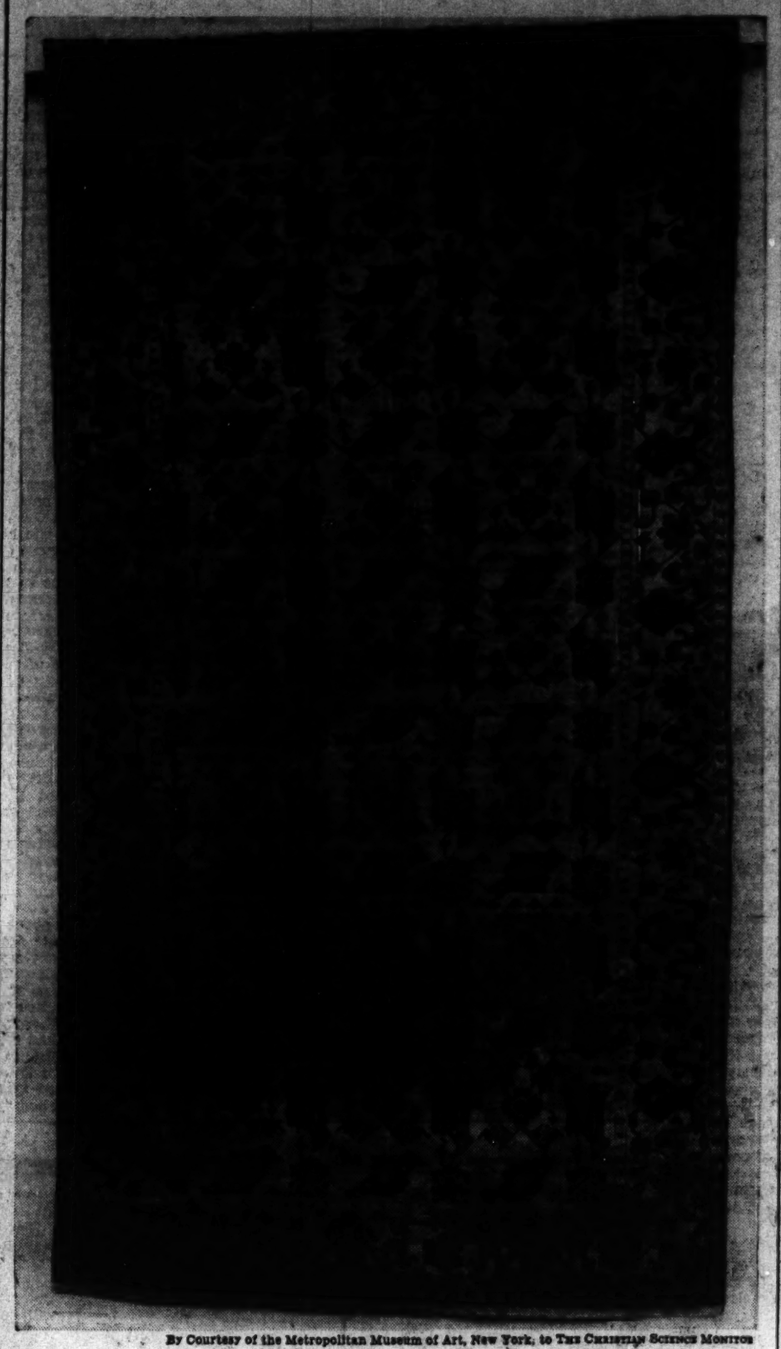
The idea of it all being an infantile game for grown-ups was only increased when the builders arrived in force, and put up ridiculous little structures of corrugated iron, and began digging the foundations, and mixing heaps of sand and lime and making glorified mud pies, and then sitting about and eating bread and cheese out of newspaper. It was all very messy and amusing and did not look in the least serious or as if it would ever be a proper house. Indeed, the rooms, when the foundations were completed and the first courses of brickwork defined their shape, were so ridiculously small that it was obvious no real grown-up people could ever live in them.

I made the usual complaints to the architect, and asked him where my nice large room had gone to, and that instead of holding my Blüthner grand I should be hard put to it to find space for a clavichord. He smiled patiently and said it always looked like that and I must just wait.

So I waited. But the house did not. It grew by inches, as brick was laid upon brick with an irritating slowness that yet had results as inevitable as the growth of a plant. You think it has not changed—till you go away and return again.

Our foreman-bricklayer had the good old Sussex name of Gander, and he was an artist at his job. It was a lesson in craftsmanship to watch his trowel spreading a little bed of mortar on which the brick was neatly laid, adjusted with a tap, the superfluous mortar flicked off with a little twist of the trowel—and so on with brick after brick as the walls grew . . . Then one day they suddenly sprouted pink wooden structures rising in the air with something reminiscent of a gibbet in their outlines, which were the door and window frames. They looked very odd, sketched in vacuum, as it were, with no solid support around and above them. The walls seemed to have got left behind, but slowly crept up and above those skeleton frames, which then assumed their natural appearance of a hole in a solid thing, a wall, instead of a hole in the open air.

Nearly all the time this cottage was building we had the good fortune to be living in the same village, so that we could watch its incredible progress from a few trenches dug in the ground to a solid, brick-walled, tile-roofed house.—From "Sussex Cottage," by ESTHER MEYNELL (New York: Macmillan).



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BIRD RUG FROM SIXTEENTH CENTURY TURKEY

THE very title given to this Turkish rug is descriptive and it provides a keynote to its ornamentation. Decorations of textiles may be geometrical or abstract; they may be imitative of natural forms of plants or animals. Sometimes they are both, and it is difficult to know where the conventional ends and the realistic begins. Apparently the process of manufacture influences decorative motives, subduing or organizing naturalistic shapes. Fashion, native taste, market demands also exercise pressure upon the patterns evolved.

This "bird" motive was developed in Turkey, in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. It was a flourishing era, a time when European markets were demanding rugs from the Near East. For distribution it was less practical to make elaborate rugs, and designers adapted their talents to new needs by creating simpler patterns. Instead of the former complex compositions which included varied floral and animal forms, they repeated an accepted motive over the entire surface, enclosing it in a conventional border. This rug in the Metropolitan Museum shows such a design. It consists of squares bounded by bird-like motives, rosettes in the corners, and a flower ornament in the center. It is not precisely a bird and may not even have been intended as that. But the directions and outlines seem somehow comparable with bird forms. The rosettes and flower centers come closer in resemblance to natural forms.

The tree or the acorn? Was it abstract design which came first and moved toward the naturalistic, or did the naturalistic precede and then lapse into set patterns? It is a problem to perplex scholars, and to this day they are not agreed. These are academic questions. The layman, however, is aware of a kinship with nature not alone in approximate shapes, but in inner vitality.

Avenue From Above

LOOKING down into the night
We saw Park Avenue—
A bracelet thrown over the city—
Emerald and garnet with the unchanging
Border of diamonds, held
In black shimmering folds of traffic.

ANNEKE VAN ENDRAN

"Life's long lesson"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE trend and aim of modern education is to make human existence more fruitful, productive, and inspiring, both individually and collectively. In addition to book knowledge, the child gains the spirit of fellowship, co-operation, reciprocity. Proper education teaches the child to work with and for others, to face difficulties with assurance and courage, and surmount them with intelligence, power, and authority. Experience has shown that one who is permitted to disregard and avoid his studies when young, regrets this indifference as he grows older, and in many instances he later corrects the neglect by attendance at night and extension schools, thus adding to his intelligence, perspicacity, wisdom, and self-respect. Self-improvement, culture, mental enrichment are vastly important.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 238), "One's first lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one will naturally, through grace from God, forgive his brother and love his enemies." Christian Science starts one along the right line of spiritual education, for no solely intellectual knowledge satisfies in and of itself. True progress, perception, and enlightenment come with the understanding of one's spiritual selfhood, the knowledge of man as the image and likeness of God, reflecting and expressing the wisdom which the all-knowing Mind supplies.

This practical religion teaches us to reject willingly the false pleasures and pains which would taint thought and turn us aside from following Christ Jesus and obeying the Golden Rule which he established. Trials and problems of daily experience, if rightly met, lift us higher in the scale of being. Through right striving we grow in the understanding of God and man. We should not resent having problems to solve, any more than the child in school should resent having homework to do each day in which he must apply the rules he has learned.

An eighth grade boy stated it like this: "We start at the bottom each year and work up; begin at the foot, you might say, of the first grade, and if we will, leave it in the spring with honors. In the fall we start again and progress to the top, and so on through high school and college. When we leave college, we start afresh once more and work up in the world's business."

The student of Christian Science finds it a privilege to apply each day his highest understanding of spiritual law, without resenting the immediate task which calls forth the effort. We might consider our "homework" in this practical religion the putting into operation of these laws and rules of righteous living which we learn anew each day, and which are available to all alike.

One who is just beginning to know God may be bewildered by the multiplicity of false suggestions and arguments. Isaiah offers substantial advice and a workable method of procedure (1:16, 17): "Cease to do evil; learn to do well." The Christian Scientist early learns that his life is to be lived in a Christian manner. In Proverbs we read (16:21), "The sweetness of the lips increaseth learning." "The sweetness of the lips"—gracious words, constructive conversation, courteous manners—comes from an understanding heart. Each individual who learns and practices this lesson of love finds his own sphere of activity grown more pleasant and remunerative, for he discovers the futility of hate, sullenness, fretfulness, and ill-humor. Physical diseases begin to fade away. Financial and other difficulties dissolve before the sincere application of the reciprocal law of Love.

Mrs. Eddy once said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 301), "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father, teach us the life of Love." Would not such a united, receptive spirit, followed by action, add impetus to world peace, temperance, prosperity, health? Would it not metamorphose business? Approaching God as infinite Love, all-pervading, unerring, efficient, strong, constantly bestowing every good gift impartially, we shall whole-heartedly endeavor to demonstrate the love of which man is a perfect expression. The prayer, "Father, teach us the life of Love," is unselfish, all-inclusive. True love does not sit and mourn for lack of attention, but buries itself in joyous service. It is tranquil, forgiving, understanding, triumphant.

Paul wrote the Galatians (3:24), "The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ." We today may welcome any experience, however severe, to which we apply the truths of Christian Science, and thereby learn the correct view of man as God's child. Christianity for Paul meant willing sacrifice of his former beliefs and practices. Yet, conscious of God's presence, he humbly declared (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." His recognition of the need for more love in daily living is evidenced throughout his writings.

Life consists of the eternal unfolding of the law of Love, which can never be separated from the law of living, expressed in power, ability, goodness. Love goes forward fearlessly, always quietly, serenely expressing itself. Through understanding this, men and women are endowed with larger lessons, leading to health and immortality. Mrs. Eddy sums it up thus (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 125): "Then shall he press on to Life's long lesson, the eternal love of Love; and learn forever the infinite meanings of these short sentences: 'God is Love;' and, All that is real is divine, for God is All-in-all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Prairie
(En route, Saskatchewan)

VAST, serene, the prairie goes flowing by.
I sit in the window and watch it pass,
Wide and level and green from rim to rim;
Acres, acres of black plowed ground and green
Young grain. Sleek and contented, brown cattle
Are moving and grazing on prairie grass.
Past the train window the prairie flows by.
Alone, in the wideness and purpling green,
A mute farmhouse, tree-shaded, stares and waits.

What does she do all day long,
What texture her day-long dreams,
While he treads the long furrows,
Guiding his triple plow-team,
Looking for promise of rain?
Does she think on her childhood,
Maybe, and long-ago friends?
Does she pause from her dishes,
To hear, from the air, a voice
Of good cheer, a chorus, or flute?
Will it bring to her lips a smile,
When he comes (loosing his teams)
From the long, straight furrows,
To sit, quiet, for tea?

NELLIE B. MACE

„Des Lebens lange Lehre"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE NEIGUNG und das Ziel der heutigen Erziehung ist, das menschliche Dasein sowohl für den einzelnen als auch für die Gesamtheit fruchtbarer, erfolgreicher und anregender zu gestalten. Außer der Bücherweisheit wird dem Kinde auch der Geist der Kameradschaft, der Zusammenarbeit, der Gegenseitigkeit beigebracht. Richtige Erziehung lehrt das Kind mit anderen und für andere arbeiten, Schwierigkeiten mit Zuversicht und Mut entgegentreten und sie mit Intelligenz Kraft und Autorität überwinden. Die Erfahrung hat gelehrt, daß einer, der sein Lernen in der Jugend vernachlässigen und versäumen darf, diese Gleichgültigkeit, wenn er älter wird, bedauert und sein Versäumnis in vielen Fällen später durch Besuch von Abend- und Fortbildungsschulen nachholt und so zur Erweiterung seiner Kenntnisse, seines Scharfblicks, seiner Weisheit und seiner Selbstachtung beiträgt. Selbstvervollkommnung, Bildung, geistige Bereicherung sind überaus wichtig.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 129): „Unsere erste Aufgabe ist, uns selber erkennen zu lernen. Ist dies geschehen, so wird man ganz von selber durch Gnade von Gott seinem Bruder vergeben und seine Feinde lieben." Die Christliche Wissenschaft führt einen auf dem rechten Wege geistiger Erziehung; denn rein verstandesmäßiges Wissen befriedigt an und für sich nicht. Wahrer Fortschritt, wahre Wahrnehmung und wahre Erleuchtung kommen mit dem Verständnis unseres geistigen Selbst, mit dem Wissen, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist und die Weisheit widerspiegelt und ausdrückt, deren Quelle das allwissende Gemüt ist.

Diese praktische Religion lehrt uns die falschen Freuden und Leiden bereitwillig verwerfen, die unser Denken trüben und uns von der Nachfolge Christi Jesu und der Befolgung der Goldenen Regel, die er aufstellte, abtrünnig zu machen trachten. Anfechtungen und Probleme der täglichen Erfahrung heben uns, wenn recht gemeistert, auf eine höhere Stufe des Seins. Durch rechtes Streben wachsen wir im Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen. Wir sollten uns so wenig unwillig zeigen, wenn wir Probleme zu lösen haben, wie das Schulkind es sich nicht verdrießen lassen sollte, wenn es jeden Tag Hausaufgaben zu machen hat, wobei es die gelernten Regeln anwenden muß.

Ein Junge im 8. Schuljahr faßte es in folgende Worte: „Wir fangen jedes Jahr unten an und arbeiten uns hinauf; wir beginnen sozusagen ganz unten in der ersten Klasse und verlassen sie, wenn wir wollen, im Frühjahr mit Auszeichnung. Im Herbst fangen wir wieder an und schreiten immer höher hinauf, und so weiter durch die Realschule und die Hochschule hindurch. Wenn wir die Hochschule verlassen, beginnen wir noch einmal von neuem und arbeiten uns in der Geschäftswelt hoch."

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft erachtet es als Vorrecht, sein höchstes Verständnis des geistigen Gesetzes jeden Tag anzuwenden, ohne sich die unmittelbare Aufgabe verdrießen zu lassen, die die Bemühung verursacht. Wir können unsere „Hausafgabe" in dieser anwendbaren Religion darin sehen, daß wir diese Gesetze und Regeln eines gerechten Lebens, die wir jeden Tag aufs neue lernen und die uns allen gleichermaßen zu Gebote stehen, in Kraft treten lassen.

Wer Gott erst zu erkennen beginnt, mag durch die vielen falschen Einflüsterungen und Vorwände verwirrt werden. Jesaja bietet weisen Rat und ein wirksames Verfahren des Vorgehens (K. 1, 16, 17): „Laßt ab vom Bösen; lernet Gutes tun." Der Christliche Wissenschafter erkennt bald, daß er ein christliches Leben führen muß. In den Sprüchen Salomos (K. 16, 21) lesen wir: „Liebliche Reden lehren wohl." „Liebliche Reden"—freundliche Worte, erhebende Unterhaltung, höfliches Benehmen—kommen aus einem verstehenden Herzen. Jeder einzelne, der diese Lehre der Liebe lernt und anwendet, findet, daß sein Tätigkeitskreis angenehmer und einträglicher wird; denn er entdeckt die Zwecklosigkeit des Hasses, der Verdrießlichkeit, der Aufgeregtheit und der Übellaunigkeit. Körperliche Krankheiten beginnen zu verschwinden. Wirtschaftliche und andere Schwierigkeiten vergehen vor der aufrichtigen Anwendung des Gegenseitigkeitsgesetzes der Liebe.

Mrs. Eddy sagte einmal (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 301): „Wenn sich doch nur alle Kirchen auf Erden als Brüder in dem einen Gebet vereinigen könnten: Vater, lehre uns das Leben der Liebe!" Würde ein solcher vereinigter, empfänglicher Geist im Verein mit entsprechendem Handeln dem Weltfrieden, der Mäßigkeit, dem Wohlstand und der Gesundheit nicht einen weiteren Anstoß geben? Würde er nicht das Geschäftsleben umgestalten? Nähern wir uns Gott als der alles durchdringenden, unfehlbaren, reichen, starken unendlichen Liebe, die unablässig alle gute Gabe unparteiisch verleiht, so werden wir uns von ganzem Herzen bemühen, die Liebe, deren vollkommener Ausdruck der Mensch ist, zu beweisen. "Vater, lehre uns das Leben der Liebe," ist ein selbstloses, allumfassendes Gebet. Wahre Liebe sitzt nicht hin und trauert, daß sie nicht beachtet wird, sondern beschäftigt sich mit freudigem Dienen. Sie ist ruhig, versöhnlich, verständig, siegreich.

Paulus schrieb den Galatern (K. 3, 24): „Also ist das Gesetz unser Zuchtmeister gewesen auf Christum". Wir können heute jede noch so harte Erfahrung willkommen heißen, auf die wir die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft anwenden und dadurch die rechte Anschauung vom Menschen als Gottes Kind erlangen. Für Paulus bedeutete das Christentum bereitwilliges Aufgeben seiner früheren Annahmen und Gewohnheiten. Doch der Gegenwart Gottes sich bewußt, erklärte er demütig (Phil. 4, 13): "Ich vermag alles durch den, der mich mächtig macht, Christus". Seine Erkenntnis, daß mehr Liebe im täglichen Leben not tut, kommt in allen seinen Schriften zum Ausdruck.

Das Leben besteht in der ewigen Entfaltung des Gesetzes der Liebe, das nie von dem Gesetz des Lebens, das in Macht, Fähigkeit und Güte zum Ausdruck kommt, getrennt werden kann. Die Liebe geht furchtlos voran und drückt sich immer ruhig und gelassen aus. Durch das Verständnis dieser Tatsache lernen die Menschen größere Lehren, die zu Gesundheit und Unsterblichkeit führen. Mrs. Eddy faßt es wie folgt zusammen (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 125): „Dann wird er sich zu des Lebens langer Lehre, der ewigen Unterweisung der Liebe, durchringen und für immer die unendlichen Bedeutungen folgender kurzen Sätze verstehen lernen: Gott ist die Liebe' und: ‚Alles Wirkliche ist göttlich; denn Gott ist das All in allem' ".

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World-Wide Drive for Peace Launched by Church Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—A world-wide campaign to remove the obstacles to international peace was announced by the Church Peace Conference here today.

Participating in it are more than 20 peace organizations, with a combined membership of 25,000,000 persons, John Nevin Sayre, president of the conference, said. Among these are the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Church Peace Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the League of Nations Association, the National Council for the Prevention of War, the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Others are the National Student Federation of America, the American Friends Service Committee, the [Roman] Catholic Association for International Peace, the National Council of Jewish Women, the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, the World Peaceways and the Friends General Conference, the National Student Federation of America, the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, the World Federation, the United Student Peace Committee, the American Unitarian Association, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Institute of International Education, the Committee on Militarism in Education, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Public Action Committee. The Foreign Policy Association is participating by co-operating in the preparation of study material.

The campaign will open at the Columbia Radio Theater in West Forty-fifth street on the afternoon of September 19 with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as chief speaker. Other speakers will be Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Camille Chautemps, Prime Minister of France, and other world statesmen. The addresses will be made from the countries in which the speakers live and will be radiocast over a world-wide hook-up arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Clark M. Eichelberger of the League of Nations Association and Ray Newton of the Emergency Peace Campaign will be in charge of the drive. Their headquarters will be at No. 8 West Fortieth street.

Mr. Eichelberger, describing the campaign, said it would "be based upon the idea that world peace, like domestic peace, is founded upon economic and social justice."

Social Justice Aim

"It cannot be had by mere resolution," he said. "Indeed, the slogan might well be the foundation document of the International Labor Organization, which declares that 'peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice.'"

Mr. Eichelberger outlined four points as "some of the steps the campaign will emphasize for the achievement of international social and economic justice." Here they are:

1. Renouncing of economic warfare.

2. Economic disarmament, accompanied by military disarmament.

3. Positive economic steps, including improvement of the standard of labor and living by international agreement, facilitating access to raw materials and freer access to markets, trading on a basis of equality rather than discriminations, currency stabilization and co-ordination of financial policies and possible extension of the principle of mandates.

4. A study of the work of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and allied peace machinery to obtain wider support to accomplish international economic and social justice.

Organizations co-operating in the campaign will hold meetings similar to the New York gathering all over the country simultaneous with the meeting here, the announcement says, adding that Canadian peace leaders will co-operate by holding meetings in Ottawa and other Dominion centers.

Following the Sept. 19 meetings, there will be fortnightly radiocasts by world leaders speaking on economic problems and a national conference in Washington next April, the announcement says.

Volcanic Island In Mediterranean Enters Arms Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The contemplated fortification by Italy of the island of Pantelleria, near Malta in the Mediterranean, gives much food for thought. For, in the opinion of many naval experts, Pantelleria is capable of commanding, to a considerable extent, the great sea route which the British regard as vital.

It is well, therefore, to understand precisely what is Pantelleria, a relatively unknown rock which has suddenly assumed such importance. The facts concerning it are simple enough. It is, as any encyclopedia will inform us, situated 82 miles south by west of the south-western extremity of Sicily, and 44 east of the north African coast. Its population is usually reckoned under 10,000. It is of volcanic origin, 45 square miles in area. It rises 2743 feet above sea level. A point to note, in present circumstances, is that though it is fertile it is lacking in fresh water. Another point is that the only harbor is fit for small steamers.

A Varied History

One may learn further that here was a neolithic village, with a rampart of the obsidian era. The early population was presumably African, not Sicilian, of Iberian or Ibero-Ligurian stock. Then after an uninhabited period, the Carthaginians took possession, since the island furnished an important station on the way to Sicily, about the seventh century B. C. The Romans 500 years later occupied it. It has in turn been taken by the Arabs, by the Sicilians, by the Spanish and by the Turks. At present, after a long and very varied history, it belongs to the Sicilian province of Trapani, and it looks as though it may again be the center of historic events.

Why? Those who recollect the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean during the World War will not need any reminder of Pantelleria's potential significance. Near this island it was that the German boats waited for their prey. A glance at the map will show that the Mediterranean is virtually cut in two—the Eastern and the Western basins—by a series of dispositions which reduce the available passage between the Tunisian coast and Sicily to a width of, roughly, 100 sea miles.

An Obstructed Passage

How is this possible in a sea which appears to be so broad? In the first place the island of Sicily stretches across the sea which is already relatively narrow here; and on the African side the Cape Bon protrudes itself. Between Sicily and Italy there is the Messina passage, but it can easily be barred to all but Italian traffic, since it is of little more importance than a canal.

But this is not all. The 100 sea miles between Cape Granitola, in Sicily, and Cape Bon, in Tunisia, are considerably reduced by the existence of banks—rightly known as the Banks of Adventure—off the Sicilian coast. In wartime it would be easy to close these shallow waters, strewn with rocks, to ships of any size. Thus the channel is again restricted.

The real route therefore lies between these banks and Tunisia, and not far from the narrowest part of the passage is the island of Pantelleria. It is obvious that Pantelleria, expertly employed, would prove to be a formidable obstacle on the route to the East.

From the vantage point of the extinct crater, rising high above the sea, a lookout can be kept on all that arm of the Mediterranean. And it is certain that the island can be strongly fortified, and that shipping in the middle of the channel can be placed under the fire of land batteries.

A "Second Gibraltar"

Hence the suggestion, freely made in the Continental newspapers, that Pantelleria may become a "second Gibraltar." That sounds like an exaggeration, and it probably is. But there can be no doubt that the island is, from a strategic viewpoint, remarkably well situated, and it cannot be neglected.

Authorities, however, deprecate the possibility of converting Pantelleria into a naval base. As such it cannot compare with Bizerta, much less Gibraltar, nor even with Malta.

Another Malta?

By a Staff Artist

Isle of Pantellaria
Italy Reported Preparing to Fortify It

Canada Has Plan For Dam to Curb Lake Champlain

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7 (CP)—Plans for the construction of a dam on the Richelieu River to regulate the outflow from Lake Champlain have been completed but before the work can proceed they must be approved by an international board of engineers.

The project is designed to prevent the flooding of large areas of potential farm land each spring, land located on both sides of the international border. The dam will cost about $450,000 and will be built about six miles down stream from the towns of St. John's and Iberville, ue.

Each spring when the water is high in Lake Champlain it floods over large areas and remains so late in the season that the land cannot be used for farming. Most years it can be used for grazing, but sometimes not even for that.

The dam project is designed to provide a means by which the flood waters can run off quickly down the Richelieu River without spreading out from the lake over surrounding territory. At the same time, the flow would be regulated in such a manner as to maintain the level of Lake Champlain at all seasons of the year.

Recently the general scheme was approved by the international joint commission which laid down certain stipulations with regard to sanitation and for the protection of the interests of navigation.

The dam itself has nothing to do with various schemes which have been mooted for the improvement of navigation on the Richelieu River, but should any of these schemes ever be proceeded with a dam of the sort contemplated would be required.

No work has yet been done on the ground and no contracts have been let. The Dominion Department of Public Works has the preliminary work well advanced but certain arrangements have yet to be made with the Province of Quebec and the municipalities concerned as to road diversions, sewer construction and the excavation of the channel at St. Johns's and Iberville.

Approval by an international board of engineers was laid down by the international joint commission as a condition precedent to the start of the work.

German-Born U. S. Citizens Warned of Duty to America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Germany's apparent intention to make National Socialist ideology an export commodity is deemed a sufficient threat of foreign interference in American domestic affairs to have required over the week end here a sharp reminder by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that German-born citizens of the United States owe their allegiance to the United States and to the American Constitution.

Cause for the reminder was a group of speeches by prominent German National Socialist leaders at the recent congress of Germans living abroad held at Stuttgart. The tenor of the speeches produced the impression on observers and on State Department officials here that Nationalist leaders held some impressions as to the duties of Germans in the United States which could not be accepted passively by the United States.

There was also a desire to readjust the balance of American relations with Germany which in the opinion of some had been upset by the acceptance on orders from here of the invitation of the German Foreign Office to the American Ambassador to Germany to attend the Nurenburg conference of the National Socialist Party opening this week. Ambassador William E. Dodd opposed acceptance of the invitation and the possibility of his resignation is being discussed here as a result. Secretary Hull confirmed on Saturday that acceptance had been ordered from here over Mr. Dodd's objections.

By following the acceptance with a scarcely veiled objection to the stated program of the Stuttgart Conference it was felt by State Department officials that the United States is putting itself in a position of avoiding any implied criticism of Germany's domestic affairs while at the same time making it clear that Germany must be equally scrupulous about not attempting to mold or dictate American domestic affairs.

Secretary Hull demands that the non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations which he preaches here should apply equally to others. The United States has not yet had occasion to deport Germans residing in this country, as England has felt obliged to do, but it is hinted that should the activities of so-called "journalists" in London be reported here similar vigorous action might be taken.

The text of Secretary Hull's statement follows:

Those statements have not been brought officially to the attention of the State Department.

However, I desire to stress that all persons of foreign birth, who acquire United States citizenship by naturalization, declare on oath in open court that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that they absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which they were before citizens or subjects; that they will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

It is thus clear that, with their new allegiance, their undivided duty is the support of our Constitution, our laws and our flag.

Capitol Nearly Finished; Civic Center Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—With Oregon's new $2,500,000 capitol building near completion the capitol reconstruction committee is considering steps to erect a state civic center. Options have been taken on residence properties north of the capitol. The property may be used for state library office building authorized by the 1937 Legislature.

The group of new buildings became necessary when the former capitol building, erected late in the last century, was destroyed by fire early in 1936.

Linotype Masters Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—For the first time, an English-language magazine here has managed with a linotype to set Chinese characters mixed with Roman characters on the same line simultaneously. Heretofore it has been customary to cut the linotype slug and then insert the Chinese characters by hand.

Citizenship Filings Found on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 7—The view that foreign war scares abroad were causing increased citizenship applications in this country was voiced here recently by Chester E. Taylor, secretary of the industrial and Americanization department of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges. Forty-one applications were made to his department during August, the largest number for that month in the 18 years the department has been functioning here, he said. Twenty-six of the local applications were from persons of Italian birth, he added.

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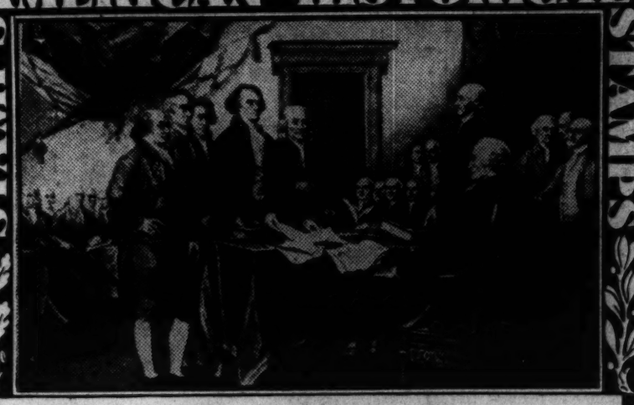
AMERICAN HISTORICAL STAMPS


SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, PHILA., 1776

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 25-28 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1937

Court Action Forecast On Pollution of Waters

In Boston Today

Boston and Quincy Waters Affected

Unless the polluted condition of Boston harbor and Quincy bay waters is corrected at an early date, the State Department of Public Health "will have no alternative but to refer the matter to the Supreme Judicial Court," a letter from Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, Public Health Commissioner, advised Boston Public Works officials today.

The pollution of the harbor and bay is attributed to a leakage taking place at Moon Island, a storage basin, and which caused the closing of bathing beaches in several sections of the harbor earlier this summer.

Requests that the condition be corrected have been made before, once on Aug. 4, health department officials stated, but failure of the city to take action necessitated today's communication.

Hot Waves Held Over for Summer

Heat waves are over for this summer, G. Harold Noyes, head of the local weather bureau, volunteered today in discussion of the change in seasons which took place over the week end.

Not that hot weather has disappeared with the drop in temperature early risers experienced this morning. There will be hot days during the month, he said, but no prolonged periods of temperatures in the upper 80's and 90's.

Mr. Noyes' explanation for the sudden change from a torrid Saturday to temperatures in the lower 50's today was that what ordinarily is a long-period shift from one season to another in this instance came all at once. Actually Boston has today's temperatures at this time each year, but has not been jumped into them overnight.

The greatest shift in New England was recorded in Maine where, after five days in the 90's, the temperature dropped nearly 60 degrees Sunday.

The official reading for Boston gave 52 degrees for three and four o'clock this morning and 55 for 7:30. The average for this day is 66 degrees. The low is 43 degrees, recorded in 1888.

The forecast is for generally fair weather with slowly rising temperatures.

Board Members Seek Re-election

The two members of the Boston School Committee whose terms expire this year will seek re-election, it was disclosed today. They are Frederick R. Sullivan, chairman of the committee, and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons.

Mr. Sullivan, an insurance broker, took out nomination papers a few days ago for another four-year term on the committee, and Dr. Lyons, a dentist, took out papers today. In political circles, it had been uncertain whether Dr. Lyons would run again.

Mrs. Coolidge May View Parade

Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Coolidge, will be invited to sit in the reviewing stand at the Constitutional Sesquicentennial parade here Sept. 17. She will be invited to attend by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Mansfield Plans For Five-Day Week

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today took steps to establish a five-day week for all city employees. The Mayor asked Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley for a ruling whether he could put the five-day week into effect simply by the passage of a city ordinance, or whether it will be necessary to have legislative approval.

If Mr. Foley rules that no action from the Legislature is necessary, the Mayor said that he would put the five-day week into effect before the end of the year, and that employees will continue to receive present salaries. Otherwise the Mayor said that he would instruct the Corporation Counsel to draw up necessary legislation to be introduced in January.

German Youth Ordered Returned

When Wilhelm B. Reiter stowed away behind a bale of hay aboard the United States Lines vessel, American Shipper, he had high hopes of pursuing happiness in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." But those hopes were short-lived. For today, an Immigration Board of Special Inquiry in East Boston decided that Mr. Reiter must be shipped back to his native land on the first German-bound vessel leaving Boston.

Mr. Reiter was born in Berlin 23 years ago. More recently he has yearned for freedom of speech and thought. Making his way to England, he later secreted himself on the American Shipper, sailing from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast.

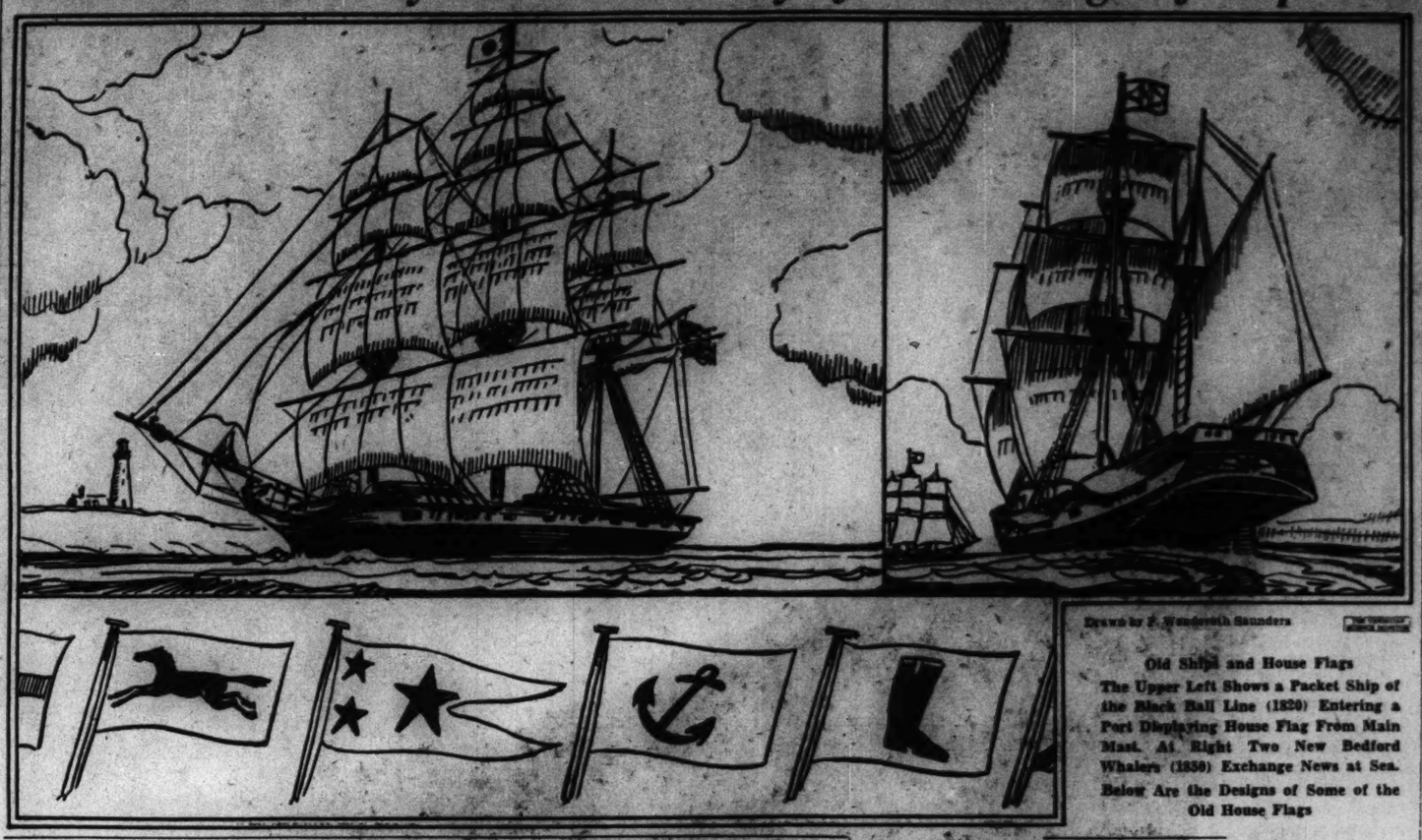
U. S. Takes Milk Case Into Court

A bill of complaint was filed by the Government today in Federal District Court against six Greater Boston milk dealers, asking the court to compel them to obey the new milk marketing agreement.

The bill specifically asks that the defendants be required to file reports with the Federal market administrator at regular intervals.

The dealers named in the bill are John J. Corkery, Kingston Brothers, S. Henry Kingston, William A. McAdoo, Gage L. Roberts and Edward Weiler, doing business as the Norway Creamery.

Romance and History Revealed in Story of 'House Flags' of Ship Lines



Drawn by F. Wordsworth Saunders

Old Ships and House Flags

The Upper Left Shows a Packet Ship of the Black Ball Line (1820) Entering a Port Displaying House Flag From Main Mast. At Right Two New Bedford Whalers (1850) Exchange News at Sea. Below Are the Designs of Some of the Old House Flags

Sunny Old Sol Is Declared As Holding Out on Radiation

Among stars of its own class the sun is a weakling, giving off only seven-tenths the radiation it should, according to disclosures made public at Harvard Observatory today.

Dr. William A. Calder, who studied both sun and moon in an effort to determine their brightness exactly, found also that the moon is slightly brighter than astronomers hitherto have believed. These findings were reported by Dr. Calder in the current issue of astronomy magazine, Telescope.

This is the first indication natural scientists have had that the sun is "under par." An accurate measure of the sun's stellar brightness is more than ordinarily important since the sun is used by astronomers as a unit for measuring and describing the energy emission and luminosity of more distant bodies and clusters.

The new photoelectric value for the visual magnitude of the sun is given as —26.32, or four-tenths of a magnitude less bright than the value that has been accepted as standard since derived by Prof. Henry N. Russell, of Princeton, in 1916.

For astronomical calculations, this represents a large correction, and indicates that the sun is giving off 30 per cent less radiation than is normal for a star of its classification. Astronomers know the sun as a "G zero dwarf star," meaning a star predominantly yellow, and of quite low brilliance.

Because of the significance of his results, Dr. Calder urges in his report that the new value "must be taken with caution."

By showing that the moon has a greater reflecting power, than was supposed up to now, Dr. Calder has probably unsnarled one of the minor mysteries of this body, it was believed. Earlier measurements have indicated that the moon's surface was composed of a very dark material with a very low reflecting power, or albedo of .07, about like that of slate. On the other hand, other observations have led to the belief that the surface was composed of rocks of more normal brightness.

Dr. Calder's measurements, involving the diminished brightness of the sun, and the increased brightness of the moon, bring the visual albedo of the moon up to a value of .12, which is close to the reflecting powers of ordinary rocks. The new photoelectric determination gives the moon's magnitude as -12.66, in contrast to the generally adopted value of -12.55.

Further measures with color filters have shown that the moon is about the same color as the sun, and not reddish like the famous star Aldebaran in the constellation Taurus, as has been suggested, Dr. Calder reported.

Dr. Calder's new magnitude values were secured by comparing the sun's light with that of first magnitude stars—about 100 billion times less brilliant as seen from earth. To reduce this tremendous disparity in brightness, geometry was utilized. It the daytime the sun's light was compared to that of a standard lamp. At night the lamp was removed to a distance of 500 feet and compared with the first magnitude stars Deneb, in the constellation of the Swan; Vega in the Lyre; and Capella in the Charioteer. Measurements of the full moon were made in much the same way.

Oregon Truck Receipts Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Trucking operators in Oregon paid the Public Utilities Commission $571,387 during the first half of this year against a total of $505,385 for the same period last year. Receipts for the first six months of 1934 were only $361,650, making an increase of practically $210,000 in three years.

Worcester Seeks Public Prosecutor For District Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 7—As the result of the law which became effective last week, increasing the jurisdiction and importance of district courts, plans are under way in this city to create the office of public prosecutor. In the district court in the past, the local government's case had to rest on the testimony of police officers and witnesses summoned by them.

Legal authorities and police officials have long contended that the lack of a trained prosecutor has resulted in the release of countless offenders who would have been held for higher court if the local government had been properly represented. Offenders appeared before the court represented by trained and experienced lawyers who took advantage of legal technicalities that were beyond the knowledge of the average policeman. As a consequence, under the law, the court had no option but to release offenders who would have unquestionably been punished or held for Superior Court had their lawyers had to contend with an equally skilled and experienced prosecutor.

The new law has broadened the scope of the District Courts until they are almost on a par with Superior Courts.

Judge Frank L. Riley of the Worcester District Court and Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley have both announced that they favor creation of the public prosecutor's post.

District Attorney Owen A. Hoban has suggested that because all District Courts in the State are affected by the new law, a state-wide conference of district attorneys should be called at which the matter of a lower court prosecutor could be discussed and some sort of a general agreement reached.

That some difficulty may arise in establishing this office is indicated by the question that has arisen whether the prosecutor should come from the office of the city solicitor or from that of the district attorney. Although the police department, which brings offenders before the court is under the City of Worcester, the court comes under the jurisdiction of the County of Worcester.

Story of Their Own Is Told By 'House Flags' of Ships

By Leon Stone

It's sailing day!

An ocean greyhound strains at her moorings as a gay throng swarms over the big craft. The deep blast of the whistle warns that the hour nears for lowering the gangplank. Passengers line the rail of each deck, throwing colored paper streamers down to friends on the pier. Flags flutter on the wharf and ship.

In the rigging of the vessel flies the small "Blue Peter"—a flag indicating that the vessel is about to sail. A pennant indicating "mails" is on another halyard. At the main truck is a larger flag of distinctive design. O'er the taffrail flies the national flag of the land where the boat is owned. Passengers and visitors alike gaze at the display—and ponder at their significance.

For flags—particularly house flags—have a story of their own, symbolizing ownership that often dates back for generations, the origin of which mingles with the mists of antiquity. They are, in effect, the "coat of arms" of shipping companies, perpetuating, often, the names of ancient builders of ocean commerce, men of courage in days when raising money for boats to link continents was looked upon as a grave risk. But house flags are more than that. They are the "trade mark" of shipping companies, proud and vaunted symbol of the line's reputation.

Yet, strangely enough, relatively little is in print about house flags, as evidenced by lack of information available in libraries, marine societies and museums specializing in shipping history. Apparently the story of house flags escaped attention of historians for even old established shipping companies hesitate to speak authoritatively about the origin of their own house flags.

On the other hand a surprising number of house flags in color are available. The Boston Marine Society has a large lithograph, about five by six feet, framed, which is considered so valuable that it is insured for $600. The State Street Trust Co., whose president—Allan Forbes—is enthusiastic about ships and shipping of Colonial days, reproduced a similar group of house flags on their calendar for 1937. New York had a chart of house flags in 1853; Baltimore in 1860; and the Essex Institute at Salem, published one in 1908. A chart of New Bedford whaling flags was published in New Bedford in 1857, according to the Marine Research Society of Salem.

House flags apparently developed in ancient times from need of identification at sea, and they are closely allied down through the ages with the history of national flags. They serve a variety of purposes today in signalling, conveying a wealth of meaning by their color or markings, such as the Blue Peter to indicate a boat is sailing that day.

Has Clean Bill

The white flag tells that the ship has a clean bill of health; the red flag warns that the boat carries explosives; the yellow flag, that the boat is entering the area known as quarantine for examination by port officials. A national flag hoisted upside down is a universally recognized signal of distress.

Flags and their uses date back to days before the Christian era. In the Bible are references to the standards of the different tribes of Israelites in camp in the desert. The Greek and Roman armies of ancient times had distinctive flags, and history discloses that they were introduced in the French Army during the wars in Italy in the 16th century.

For generations flags have been used at sea for signals. In the early days they had purely arbitrary meanings, dependent in many cases upon the actual position where they were displayed in the ship's rigging. Standard colors were agreed upon among the nations about the middle of the 19th century and an international code of signals for use at sea was brought into force. Pennants of the code include 26 letters of the English alphabet and a "code" pendant. By hoists of not more than four flags it is possible to make any signal from the international code or spell out words not contained therein. The code was eventually

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

O'Hara Seeks Writ to Halt Ouster Action

Narragansett Race Track Situation Becomes More Complicated

Lawyers Confer

Application for Writ Followed Turbulent Holiday Week End

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7—The state supreme court late today granted the right of a review to Walter E. O'Hara of the action of the state racing commission in ousting him as head of the Narragansett horse racing park. Hearing will be given Thursday, the court said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7—After state auditors began a review of the accounts of the Narragansett race track and Labor Day patronage lessened at the races, Walter E. O'Hara, general manager of the track, today asked the State Supreme Court to protect him against ouster proceedings brought by the racing commission and Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Two justices of the high court hurried back from their vacations to confer privately in their chambers with attorneys for Mr. O'Hara and other stockholders of the Narragansett Racing Association. They were asked to review the four-day controversy on a write of certiorari.

Backed by the Governor, the racing commission has charged Mr. O'Hara with violating the rules of the commission and ordered his removal as managing director of the racing association. Mr. O'Hara is a newspaper publisher and promoter.

Turbulent Week End

The application for a writ from the Supreme Court followed a turbulent holiday week end, in which the Governor promised to "clean up Rhode Island racing," sent auditors to examine the track's books and threatened to use the militia and the state police, "if necessary," to remove Mr. O'Hara.

Attendance at the million-dollar track, situated at Pawtucket, R. I., already has shown the effects of the controversy. The crowd which watched the races yesterday, while a large one, was considerably smaller than Labor Day a year ago.

Approximately 42,500 persons were in the stands, compared with 68,000 on Labor Day, 1936.

Another Move

While a judicial review of the ouster proceedings against Mr. O'Hara would keep him legally in office for the duration of the court proceedings, which might last until the close of the present race meet two weeks hence, Governor Quinn and the race commission indicated they had still another move which they might make—suspension or revocation of the track's operating license.

"This question will be taken up shortly," Francis J. Keirnan, chairman of the commission, declared.

Similar word came from Governor Quinn. After asserting that Mr. O'Hara "certainly is not managing director any longer," and that the commission would "take appropriate action if any attempt is made to circumvent its orders," the Governor was asked by reporters if a move would be made to suspend or revoke the track's license, if Mr. O'Hara continues to disregard the ouster order.

"I suppose that is what they would do," Mr. Quinn replied. "We are not at all alarmed about the closing of the track."

Hopes of Maine's G.O.P. Are Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 6—In the special session of the State Legislature which is expected to convene the last of this month, political leaders see the fate of the Republican Party. A successful session in which legislators accomplish what they could not do in their 16 weeks' regular session—provide additional revenue without burdensome new taxes—would definitely place the G. O. P. in an ascendency which some believe not even the politically popular former Governor Brann could overcome in '38. On the other hand, should the Legislature fail to cope with the situation and again "pass the buck" as many feel it did the effect might prove disastrous to G. O. P. hopes.

Consequently, Governor Barrows and all party leaders are leaving no stones unturned in their preparations for the special session which Governor Barrows has called, despite prior announcement he would not do it. Legislative leaders have been holding conferences to discuss ways and means of finding new money to appease the demand for continuance of the old-age pension program without sales tax revenues.

It is believed Legislative leaders will seek to find the necessary funds

Maine Letter

through a series of luxury taxes and economies in State government. Such revenue measures would be acceptable to the electorate, it is believed. It is believed the governor and executive council will be able to report ways of making fair sized savings in various state departments as a result of their demand on State department heads to curtail expenses at least 5 per cent. Soft drinks, tobacco, cosmetics, amusements and the like are expected to be objects for a new luxury tax program. Such a program would avoid the natural antipathy the proposed sales tax engendered because, unlike the sales tax plan, necessities would not be hit, throwing less burden on the low income working man.

But there is a possibility of an income tax and it appears highly probable that some substantial form of new taxation will have to be inaugurated if both old age assistance and educational equalization programs go through. A low tax and a low exemption point is believed to be most favored by Legislators.

The State Grange originally gave its endorsement to an income tax revenue plan but in the ballyhoo raised by backers of the sales tax the income measure dropped out of sight at the last Legislative session. Some Grange leaders now favor it and the measure stands a good chance of revival, it is said.

While most of the revenue raising program to come before the Legislature at the special session is now in a rather nebulous state, some of the measures which Senator Roy L. Fernald will introduce have been announced definitely.

One, regarded as highly meritorious, would reduce the per diem pay for members of the executive council from $20 a day and expenses to an amount not to exceed $10 a day and expenses. Councilors also receive, as do Legislators, $800 for each regular session of the Legislature. "It would seem in the interests of economy that the council should get along on $10 outside the regular session," Mr. Fernald declared.

He also will present a bill for repeal of a State law which provides for an audit of excise tax receipts on automobiles by towns for municipal officers. This work cost the State $23,000 last year; could better be done by the town officers, Mr. Fernald holds.

He points out that not only do municipal officers do the collecting but the receipts are used to carry on the local governments. A similar bill presented by him was killed in the closing hours of the regular session.

Senator Fernald also is preparing various bills for the consolidation of certain State departments to eliminate alleged duplication.

Brann for Third Term

Meanwhile, politics appears to be off to a record early start with the announcement of former Governor Brann that he will seek a third term, the subsequent discussion and already commenced strengthening

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cool tonight, gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire — Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in the extreme south portion tonight.

Vermont—Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle to moderate shifting winds; generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	65	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	58	68	New York	60	68
Denver	58	76	Norfolk	68	72
Helena	48	66	Philadelphia	64	68
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Louis	66	84
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	54	60
Miami	82	88	Washington	62	66

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 7.
B—Maximum, Sept. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:38 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:39 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinée on Thursday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:20 with matinée on Wednesday at 2:20.

Movies

Metropolitan—
Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Say It with Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Road Back." 3:20, 6:20, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10, 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:27, a. m., 2, 4:33, 7:06, 9:39.

University—
"Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Dodsworth," with Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9 a. m., 12:16, 3:32, 6:36. Also "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clark. 10:19 a. m., 2:05, 5:21, 8:25.

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:10, 5:30, 8:45. "Let's Get Married," with Ralph Bellamy and Ida Lupino. 4:10, 7:25.

Radio Programs
Page 12

Fine Arts—
"The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "News of the Day." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9. Tomorrow: Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." Also "Lac aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon.

Hub—
"Small Town Boy," with Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 1:21, 3:47, 6:13, 8:39. Also "Love Takes Flight," featuring Bruce Cabot. 9:36 a. m., 12:02, 2:28, 4:14, 7:30, 9:46.

Modern—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, and others. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Michael O'Halloran" with Warren Hull and Wynne Gibson. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Boston—
"The Life of the Party," with Gene Raymond and Harriet Hilliard. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8, 10:45. Stage: Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke. Fenway: 12:45, 3, 6:15, 8. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Uptown—
"The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. 12:40, 3:50, 6:50 10. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to China and India," "Shanghai Bombed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conducting. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.
Newton Orchestra under the direction of Herman Sulzen. Auburndale Shell, Commonwealth Avenue. 8.

Adult Recreation Project—
Madrigal Singers and Boston Concert Orchestra; lecture. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

The Rotary Club—
"Catching Wild Elephants," an illustrated lecture by William A. Beer of Ceylon. Regular meeting, luncheon. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Boston School Committee—
A committee conference will be held in the Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Turns Its Attention to Politics

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Labor Day over, the pomp of a Boston political campaign to elect a new mayor and other municipal officers once again will burst forth. For 12 weeks summer heat and the tedious Codman Hill investigation have stifled political activity; now the seasonal siesta is at an end. Just eight weeks from today the election will be held. Accordingly the city's attention will be centered on the trump and heraldry of political events transpiring between now and November.

Altogether, 17 candidates have signified their intention of running for the office of mayor. Of these, City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., is the first to drop out of the contest and many others are expected to follow. In fact, seasoned observers already anticipate that the mayoralty content will develop into a four-man race of three Democrats and one Republican. These four are James M. Curley, former Governor, seeking his fourth term as mayor; William J. Foley, district attorney; Malcolm E. Nichols, former mayor and the lone Republican; and Maurice J. Tobin, member of the School Committee and former legislator.

Situation Uncertain

At this early date no one, not excepting th epartisan politician, is frankly prepared to forecast the results of the election. The situation from day to day is uncertain, the candidates unpredictable and the public temper unknown. Now, as the campaign really gets under way, former Governor Curley, Mr. Foley and former Mayor Nichols, all established group leaders, are potentially strong. Mr. Tobin remains distinctly the unknown factor, a young man making his first attempt to win a major political office.

One of the phases of the campaign arousing current interest is the back-stage activity in behalf of Mr. Nichols. Many Republicans in the city are eager for his election, more perhaps because of loyalty to the party than in a sense of personal indorsement. The G. O. P. minority is well aware that in addition to party unity, Democratic votes and factional rivalry are necessary to the election of a Republican mayor of Boston.

Perhaps Mr. Nichols' strongest support comes from the Innes-Bottomley group of Back Bay, the powerful organization that has, in past times, been relatively friendly to various Curley administrations at City Hall. Never before have Mr. Curley and Mr. Nichols run for office against each other. Few doubt that Mr. Curley needs any support from the Innes-Bottomley group to conduct his campaign.

Innes-Bottomley Aid

But many assert that Mr. Nichols—who has not held public office for eight years—will not be able to campaign effectively without the Innes-Bottomley organization as a prop. Bearing this background in mind, some leaders are wondering what effect charges that both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Curley are endorsed by the same organization would have on the election.

In the matter of personal issues, this campaign may find Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield a prominent though silent figure. The Codman Hill "gift-contract" investigation carried on by the Finance Commission has substantially weakened Mr. Mansfield's political prestige, it appears. As the commission, to say the least, is sociable with Mr. Curley, who as Governor appointed four of the five present members, Mr. Mansfield regards the whole proceeding as a personal attack by the former Governor. Consequently the Mayor is expected to be ready to help, in any quiet but effective way he can, whichever non-Curley candidate has the best possibility of winning, in order to be more sure that Mr. Curley will be defeated.

Although a four-man race is generally expected there is always a possibility that other candidates may change the lineup. Representative John W. McCormack has yet to indicate to the public what his intentions are, but few now believe he will enter the contest.

Fitzgerald Applies

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council and prominent politician for many years, has applied for nomination papers. Nevertheless, few members of the City Council and others close to City Hall anticipate that he will remain in the ring.

At the present there is every indication that this campaign will continue Boston political traditions. In a word, that the next mayor will be chosen on the issue of personality. Former Governor Curley likely enough will be the subject of attack from Mr. Foley, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Tobin. And Mr. Curley likes nothing better than to plead for public support on the grounds that he is being persecuted without warrant. Mr. Tobin already has tackled all veteran opponents at once by appealing to younger voters of the city to help him "throw the old gang overboard."

Only a minority faction in the city has raised its voice in demand that Boston follow the example of New York and support a candidate who will force the election on an issue of good government. In fact, experienced leaders up and down Beacon Hill declare that in Boston for the present "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream."

R. J. S. Jr.

Cottage Park Yacht Club Is a Neighborhood Affair

Founded in 1902, the club has passed through the depression with unstinted enthusiasm and its colorful social events are always well attended.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Sept. 7—Friendly neighbor to its nearby brotherly yacht clubs, Pleasant Park and Winthrop, the Cottage Park Yacht Club today is going through a crisis in its career as a racing organization, a period when yacht racing enthusiasm has reached its lowest ebb, but when friendship among its members and enthusiasm for the club itself is at its height.

Since its founding in 1902, the Cottage Park Yacht Club has been a racing club; but in the last two years the interest in racing has taken a fall to a point where only three star boats now engage in regular week-end racing

The drop of yachting at this organization is a natural one, for every yacht club during its history has had a similar experience, usually much greater. During this racing decline the Cottage Park Yacht Club has had no financial difficulties as had other organizations during their period of racing depression.

Bowling Team

Chief interest today among its members is its championship bowling team, a club that has been district leaders for some time now. Its many colorful social events are well attended and prove successful in the good fellowship idea for which they were intended.

The Cottage Park Yacht Club had its inception in 1900, but was not incorporated until 1902. After the old hotel which was spread out in the Cottage Park district had burned down, the section occupied by the hotel grounds was broken up into many lots, and a large settlement soon began to grow.

Yachtsmen were among this group and their ambitions for a yacht club were soon realized. The Winthrop to Boston Steamship Company had run out of business and an opportunity to buy the landing wharf where the present club is now located was presented.

The club bought the landing wharf and the small waiting booth which was there and transferred the whole wharf into its first clubhouse. A picture of this club is found in the game room of the modern house today. In 1902, Arthur T. Bliss was elected the first commodore. G. Russell Gardner and Capt. Harry Cook were other pioneers in the Cottage Park organization.

New Clubhouse

A new clubhouse was built in 1907 and lasted until 1926 when a burning brush fire sent sparks to the pilings underneath the clubhouse, burning the club to the ground.

During a meeting at the Winthrop Yacht Club during the winter, it was proposed by Dr. Wellington that each member that could afford it should start a fund for the rebuilding of the house with a donation of $100. The fund was immediately started and in a few months ground was broken for the new clubhouse.

The clubhouse today is complete. Its lockers are one of its many features. Dressed in the latest of nautical decorations, these lockers are spacious and comfortable. Then, too, bowling alleys are found on the first deck of the club, and are well patronized as the scores of the Cottage Park teams would indicate.

The first racing was done in handicap classes, but the modern racing started in such classes as the I boats, gaff-rigged and marconi-rigged, the Manchester 18-footers, Indians, Cottage Park 15-footers, the Coots and the Stars. These classes and many others have been started at the Cottage Park club but few have remained long at the club.

Cottage Park has had many famous Commodores in its long list that number such men as Shirley Brooks, Harry Bloomfield, Clarence E. Jerkins and Roy Pigeon. Shirley Brooks and Al Whittemore are among the oldest Manchester 18-footer skippers, Whittemore having had four and five of the old I boats and its present-day successor, the Manchester 18-footers. Harry Bloomfield is the 30-square meter champion of this country with his Lill Singva, winning the prized Roosevelt Bowl trophy in the honor of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. Perkins was in charge of Red Cross of New England during the war. Mr. Pigeon is one of the most noted men in the field of hollow spars and has been consulted many times concerning the hollow sticks of the J boats.

This year's executive committee is headed by Commodore Ralph Baker, and is composed of Vice-Commodore Roy Pigeon, Secretary Horage Magee and Treasurer John D. McNeish.

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Sea View of Cottage Park Yacht Club. Lower Left—Former Cottage Park 15-Footers Now Racing at Quincy. Inset—Insignia of Club

Upper Right—Boys Diving at Cottage Park Yacht Club. Lower Right—Binnacle in Club at Left, and "Al" Whittemore's Peggy at Right

Maine

(Continued from Page 11)

of political fences in both parties. A bitter campaign is forecast.

About 500 Republicans attended the first rally of the 1938 campaign at Machias, last week; heard Governor Barrows, Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Representative Ralph O. Brewster fire the opening shots in the Pine Tree State at the New Deal. Senator Bridges linked the New Deal and the C. I. O., branding them as "playmates."

Action on Woods

Governor Barrows acted, last week, to protect Maine's parched woods and timberlands from the ravages of forest fires breeding from the excessive heat and dryness. Acting at the request of the State Forestry Commissioner, the Governor issued a proclamation closing streams in the woods to fishing and prohibiting fire building and smoking in the woods.

The Governor said he regretted to take the action, doubtless a disappointment to thousands of summer visitors, but the forest fire menace was considered too dangerous. The orders hold until revoked by the Governor. How soon that will be depends largely on the proximity of much needed rain throughout the state.

The ban includes building of fires on camp sites provided by the forestry department, on lake shores regardless of the proximity of the woods, on ocean shores and islands.

Maine Guide Awaited

Recalling the storm of public protests which followed publication of the WPA sponsored Guide to Massachusetts, Maine citizens await with interest the publication of "Maine—A Guide Down East," written and sponsored by the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA and already more than two years in preparation. It is ready for publication, the WPA has reported.

It is designed as a handbook and library reference volume of value to those interested in any phase of life or activity in Maine. According to the WPA, the book will trace the history and development of the State, its industries, government, resources and culture all from an "impersonal standpoint" maintained by the staff of the writers' project.

Cemented Shoes

Czechoslovakian-made cement process shoes are worrying shoe manufacturers and workers in Lewiston and Auburn. Cheaply made and sold, they are cutting heavily into markets formerly supplied by the shoe cities whose manufacturers estimate they have lost a 250,000 pair business in the last month to foreign competitors.

Shoe workers, their jobs menaced the past three months by strikes, are perturbed over their newest obstacle and already have taken action.

Petitions addressed to the Federal Tariff Commission requesting that something be done about the situation have been signed by workers in nearly all shops and soon will be forwarded to Washington.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just in case you're interested in buying a piece of jewelry soon, may we suggest you look through a copy of "Facts You Should Know About Jewelry" . . . the little booklet we saw at Reagan-Kipp Company, 162 Tremont Street; it's published by the Boston Better Business Bureau, and it's something you really ought to know about. That is, if you really want to be sure of what you're buying. And we aren't talking about costume jewelry . . . we're talking about the real thing. Genuine diamonds, real gold, and honest platinum. Your own jeweler probably has this booklet, and he'll gladly let you have one.

♪♪♪

It was in Reagan-Kipp's that we came across one of the "Dearest" rings . . . such as your grandmother used to wear. It's of ridged gold, with gold on either side of the stones. Which, in order to spell "dearest" are in order, a diamond, emerald, amethyst, ruby, emerald, sapphire, and a tourmaline. Called a sweetheart ring. It sells for $34.

♪♪♪

Kayser has certainly done a beautiful job in putting out inexpensive fabric gloves that look for all the world like the more expensive suedes and antelopes. We saw those to which we're referring at Chandler's, and they sell anywhere from $1 up. Particularly attractive are those that are all criss-crossed with narrow bands of black leather over the back. Curiously enough, however, the backs of the thumbs are perfectly plain, but the rest of the fingers (yes, we know a thumb isn't a finger, but how else can we say it?) are trimmed up. They sell for an even $2. Then for a matter of $1.50 there are some neat numbers that have half-bracelets that hold the gloves in close at the wristline.

While in Chandler's you might like to take a look, and maybe more, at something in sequin that's practically guaranteed to give glitter, glamour, and much color to any perfectly plain evening gown. It's a short-sleeved bolero; the one that has the turn-down collar that buttons right up in the neck. And it's made up of thousands of little sapphire blue sequins that give off a warm glow of their own. There are other little sequin items that have been designed to pep up one's costume, in case the bolero is out.

♪♪♪

A Sturdy Heel That Has Style

The woman who wants a dress shoe sometimes has a problem on her hands. That is, if she objects to teetering around on spindle heels. Because most shoes of this type have high heels that make her gasp (to say nothing of how she feels!) But we've found a shoe that certainly ought to satisfy her feet as far as comfort is concerned, and yet take care of that inherent desire for high style at the same time. The shoe is at Walk-Over on Tremont Street . . . and is made of a fine black suede. The heel is called a "Continental"; but if that means less than nothing to you, then let us explain that it's quite a sensible height, yet it has just enough line and curve to it to make it attractive and dressy. It's built up high on one side, something like a tongue that's been swooped over to one side (the other shoe swoops to the other side) and is finished off with a small bow that is lined and bound with just enough gold kid to call attention to itself. Something like $12.75. But if the gold is just a little too-too something or other for you, there are other styles in which you won't find any.

♪♪♪

Some Reflections On Broadway Styles

Gleanings from a New York visit: Tea dancing at the Savoy Plaza . . and in walked no less than the blonde, petite Joan Bennett, wearing that which every other girl there wished she had thought of, a small flower-pot hat, pushed way off her forehead, with a fine mesh veil thrown over the hat so that it formed a fluttering background. The black hat was banded with rich embroidery, with a gold thread most prominent. Her short sleeved dress of black had a simple V-neck, and with it she wore a choker of tiny pearls. Veils, veils and more veils everywhere if not way down over the face, then way down over the back. And even tied in splash bows under the chin, in much the same manner that your mother tied on her hat the day father finally convinced her she should take a short trial ride in the new Maxwell! White ink on blue notepaper. Sheer chiffon hosiery everywhere (who buys all the service-weights, anyhow?), with much of the tense fall coloring one sees in autumn leaves. A new color called plaster pink. Which is much the same color as an after dinner mint pink. Particularly good when combined with black. Shoes with the toes all filled in, but the heels decidedly out. Hats that are so wide they come out to there, or so tall they tower up to here . . . and the New York man meets you and never makes a murmur; though we'll never know what he really thinks! All of which, summed up, means that we'll all still be wearing anything and everything we can get our hands on this coming season . . . in case anybody asks you what's going to be worn.

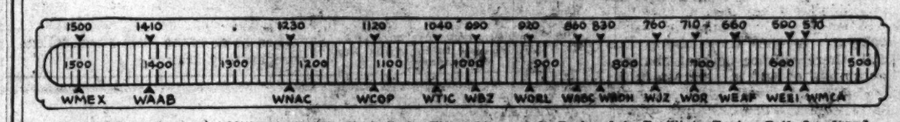
Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Byrd Hails Ending of RA

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia declared recently that abolition of the Resettlement Administration was "a welcome, although somewhat belated, recognition" of an "unparalleled waste" of public funds. He expressed belief that many millions could be salvaged and returned to the Treasury by a survey and immediate discontinuance of resettlement units on which construction is not fully under way.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Network vocalist	Lucille and Lanny	Piano duo	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Piano recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orch.; sport	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular variety		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Tennis summary	Vocal varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade: popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists: orchestra	News; orchestra	Male quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: narra-	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm":	Dance orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Joe Sanders's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, c.r.	guest soloists	terviews	Joe Sanders's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Saratoga festival	"Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Let's Visit"; interview	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	Saratoga festival	Lanny Ross; Charles	"Let's Visit"; interview	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas"	Butterworth; soloists;	"Symphonic Strings"	Broadway News
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	commentary	orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forcasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	Julie Wintz's Or.	Day's End: organist
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:30 R. Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Les Brown's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 R. Pryor's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Les Brown's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations": music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons: talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Variations": music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Talk for women
10:30 Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Wake Up and Live	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	'Harvey and Dell":	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm & Home	Zimbler string group	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hour: talks; orchestra	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 Woman com'tator	National Farm & Home	Command music	Boston-Bees Philadel-	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Hour: talks; orchestra	Recorded talk	phia first baseball game	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	Boston-Bees Philadel-	"Underground Railway"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	phia first baseball game	dramatic sketch
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires: vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston-Bees Philadel-	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	phia first baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 House speakers	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston-Bees Philadel-	Sport reports
3:45 'Song Shop': organ	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills": sketch	phia sec. baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston-Bees Philadel-	Sport reports
4:15 "Social Sec. Cost"	Club Matinee; variety	"Personal Column"	phia sec. baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Books of the Day	Club Matinee; variety	NBC vocal recital	Boston-Bees Philadel-	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	The Guiding Light	phia sec. baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Organ recital	Animal News Club	Talk: music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Four Stars": vocal	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Tennis summary	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Mary Small Junior Re-	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	vue; soloists; orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Henry King's Orch.
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	All-Star football	Serenade: Wayne King	All-Star football	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45 wald; Glaskin's Or.	All-Star football	and orchestra	All-Star football	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	All-Star football	"Town Hall Tonight";	All-Star football	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	All-Star football	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	All-Star football	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	All-Star football	lists; quartet; Van Stee-	All-Star football	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra	All-Star football	den's Orchestra	All-Star football	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	All-Star football	"Your Hit Parade";	All-Star football	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	All-Star football	Himber's Orchestra;	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Network speakers	All-Star football	soloists; quartet	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Network speakers	All-Star football	Sport comment	All-Star football	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	All-Star football	Yankee News Service	Melodies From Skies	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T.Dorsey's Orch.	All-Star football	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	DeCourcy's Orch.	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	News; reports	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	Musical variety	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	Harlem"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 8

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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If you are one of the people who shop, work or live near Arlington and Boylston, this new Personal Book Shop was opened for your convenience. Here, right on your way, is a bright, spacious new shop, containing all the latest books, both for sale *and* for rent. You are cordially invited to pay us a visit and to join our lending library (no deposit required with proper identification). We will welcome you early or late. The shop is open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

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House Flags Tell Their Story

(Continued From Page 11)

translated into the languages of the leading maritime countries of the world.

At Mainmast Head

House flags—the private insignia of the owners—are flown at the mainmast head when a ship is leaving and entering port and at times when the vessel is tied up at the pier; but less often at sea. In sailing ship days they were more often the private flags of merchants, for early Colonial ships were commonly owned by those men who built up fame and fortune by providing their own means of transporting their goods to far distant lands, trading them for precious metals, spices, silks and treasures of the Orient and Far East.

Private signals of 112 Boston merchants and underwriters are shown in colors on the State Street Trust Co., calendar. They include the famed double blue T on a white field, of Tuckerman, Townsend & Co., that is known to have been in use about 1850 and which was recognized in many parts of the world. Also the galloping black horse on a white field, of William F. Weld & Co., and the black boot on a white field, of Tirrell's.

Back in the 1850's—those glamorous "flying fifties" of the clipper ship—the house flag was an important part of the equipment of everything afloat. It has been compared with the regimental colors of an Army by an outstanding English authority in nautical research—Boyd Cable—who adds "and if no battle honors were inscribed on the flag, the records, achievements and triumphs of the ships flying it were credited just as surely to the line."

Days of Rivalry

In those days of rivalry for speed records, even as today, passengers on a ship that made a fast and pleasant voyage preferred to use the same ship on their next ocean trip. And by the same token, merchants whose goods were carried safely and without delay by any one line, continued to use that company's ships.

American shipowners who built envious speed records across the Atlantic and around the Horn, were apparently the first to see the advertising and publicity value of a house flag of simple but easily distinguishable design, which could be impressed on the public's memory.

Most famous of early American packet-ship lines, such as the Red Cross, Red Star, White Diamond or Swallowtail, was probably the Black Ball line that was established in 1816. In 25 years the Black Ball ships had built up such a reputation for speed and regularity of their passages that a firm in Liverpool, Eng., adopted the flag and the name for their new clipper ship line to Australia where discovery of gold brought about a demand for quick transit.

Maritime history discloses that the red swallowtail was adopted for the house flag of another Liverpool company—Pilkington and Wilson—which went into the Australian trade about that time, but they added a large five-pointed white star, which has been flown continuously ever since on vessels of their line. They built three new ships, calculated to be larger, faster and more roomy and comfortable than the vessels in the Black Ball fleet.

Boon to Passengers

Rivalry between the lines undoubtedly proved a boon to passengers, inasmuch as their comfort and convenience was given first consideration, a bold step from the conditions of the pre-gold-rush days.

While the Yankee clippers were making a name that has lived down through the centuries, the desire for a speedy transportation from England to Melbourne wrought maritime history in England and Europe as romantically thrilling as was being made in the western seas.

The English White Star's three new ships—Guiding Star, White Star and Ben Nevis—all made speed records, success smiling particularly on the Guiding Star.

To compete, the Black Ball came to the famous Boston shipbuilder, Donald McKay, bought and built five American clipper ships. Then the White Star chartered and bought three: the Blue Jacket, Red Jacket, and Chariot of Fame. The White Star's ships were fastest, beaten only by one, the James Baines. Of them all, the Red Jacket was the most famous of the clippers owned by the White Star. It was the Red Jacket that was one of the only six sailing ships ever claimed to have made more than 400 sea miles in 24 hours, history discloses.

Reputation of the White Star was so high that in 1867, when Pilkington & Wilson dissolved partnership and sold the fleet, T. H. Ismay paid them £1000 sterling for the flag. He kept the flag flying with chartered boats though he did not buy any of the old fleet, and eventually renewed them with iron ships, forming in 1869 the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company for the trans-Atlantic trade.

Australian Trade

Thus an Australian trade house flag came to the Atlantic and has flown over ships of that line to this day, even though the White Star has since merged with the Cunard Line.

In 1871 the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star) launched its first steamer, and continued under that name until 1934, when the merger with the Cunard made it known as Cunard White Star, Ltd. But capitalizing on the good name and fame attached to the White Star flag the new company was called the Cunard White Star, rather than Cunard-Oceanic.

On ships of this line today both house flags are flown, the Cunard's yellow lion rampant guardant wearing an Imperial crown and bearing in its paws a globe showing the western hemisphere on a red field, flying atop of the White Star aboard ships that were formerly Cunard ships. But on ships formerly in the White Star fleet, the White Star on a red field is flown atop the Cunard emblem.

Marine historians draw comparisons between the Cunard insignia and that of the "new" East India Company, chartered in 1600, which was the same lion except it held the Imperial crown in its paws. Sir Samuel Cunard, a native of Halifax, N. S., founded his line in 1840 when the Britannia sailed for Boston. For the first 40 years, his ships flew as a house flag the long blue pennant or triangular flag bearing a white saltire over a narrow red pennant, which was that of the George Burns ships, a Glasgow shipowner, who helped Sir Cunard establish his line.

Cunard Lion

About 1880 or just before that, the house flag was changed to the present Cunard lion. This line is of special significance in the building of the port of Boston for it has provided regular steamship service between Boston and England for nearly a century.

But other nations too figure in house flag history and one of the greatest lines in the Orient—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—flies a white flag with two red stripes. Frank K. Bell of New York, general passenger agent of the line, says:

"The white represents simplicity, purity and truthfulness; the red, loyalty. The two red stripes represent, perhaps, the Japanese translation of the English word "two" or "twice" which, translated into Japanese is "Nihon" which also means "Nippon," and therefore the association. The two stripes are also associated with the fact that the Company was originally formed by a combination of two smaller companies.

"The white background was thought to represent the world and the red stripes, the service of the Company going from one end of the earth to the other. The fact that these stripes go from one extreme side of the flag to the other expresses the meaning that the prosperity of the line is assured for all times."

Yellow Legs

One of the queerest designs of all house flags is that of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.—a red field with three yellow legs spread out fan-wise and the letters IOM and SPCo. The Shipping Digest, New York shipping paper, says of this flag: "We have been informed of the reason for the peculiar device on the house flag of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. It is the 'trade mark,' so to speak, of the Isle of Man, just as the Lone Star is for Texas, though our informant didn't know just what the legs stood for."

Another peculiar flag is that of the Larrinaga Steamship Co., with three hands clasped together.

When the gold rush hit America in '49, the same demand for speedy transportation to California was experienced as was the case in the Australian gold rush. Glidden & Williams started a line to California and did an enormous business. Historians credit that line with being the first one to California, a trade route that is today one of the most heavily patronized of all routes, both passenger and freight.

The Glidden & Williams line had a white and yellow flag with a red star for their house flag. Demand for ships for the gold rush was so great that clippers were built and were being loaded 90 days after keels were laid.

The clippers were brought to Lewis Wharf, Boston, after launching and there the masts were stepped and rigged, at the same time that cargo was being stowed in the holds. In those days it was not at all unusual to find from four to six clipper ships in various stages of being rigged, and at the same time having freight being put aboard. The house flag of Glidden & Williams was considered one of the most honorable and successful of California shipping lines, several of which were established in the gold rush days, and made the long voyage around Cape Horn or through the Strait of Magellan.

Another old-time Boston shipping flag was the white field with red swallowtail and letter F in the white. This flag flew on many ships in the India and Calcutta trade in the fifties, one of which was the Grace Darling, built by Briggs at South Boston, and which was the most like a clipper of all the boats Charles B. Pessenden owned.

A white flag with the American shield in the center, was chosen by Fisher & Co. for their house flag. Among their ships was the National Eagle, built for them and long in the Calcutta trade. This company dealt in cotton and flour chiefly.

Thomas Gray & Co., though not ship owners, had an interest in two vessels at one time. Their flag was a combination of colors. The lower half was red. The upper half was white and blue, with a five-pointed star in the blue. Thomas Gray was of Hawes, Gray & Co., old-time merchants. With his sons, Thomas and Gorham, he was a dealer and broker in cotton.

Andrew T. Hall of A. T. Hall & Co., crockery merchants, had a white field flag with a narrow blue border all around, and a large blue H in the center. This firm later became known as French, Wells & Co., and then Abram French & Co. Mr. Hall owned the ship Mary Ann that ran for years in Enoch Train & Co.'s Liverpool line of packets. Later he built the ship Alice Munroe.

Those who travel by modern air routes from Boston to California today, crossing the continent in a day, may well wonder when they read that the clipper ship Northern Light made the "quickest passage from San Francisco to Boston, 76 days, equal to steam." This ship flew the houseflag of James Huckins—a white swallow tail with three five-pointed stars.

Randolph Hopes To Get PWA Fund Sought for School

Randolph town officials were debating today whether or not they had lost a federal PWA grant of $15,300 towards the building of a new school building to replace the Tower Hill School. Many months ago the town applied for the grant when it appropriated $18,700.

When word came from Washington that the PWA program was probably at an end the town, anxious to commence construction on their much needed building, appropriated the complete $34,000. The school building is practically completed now and ready for dedication.

Selectman Harold W. Macauley declared today that he hoped the grant might be applied to some other project in the town if it could not be secured in connection with the school. Selectman Macauley further stated, "We have not lost anything yet. In the first place, we were able to get a lower contract price on the building than we would have been able to get if the contractors bidding had to take into consideration the nuisance inspection which occurs on all jobs where the federal government has an interest. Secondly, as a federal project we would have been forced to place the contract wherever the federal authorities told us. By erecting the building with town funds alone, we were able to give all the business to Randolph contractors and sub-contractors and to make sure that only Randolph men were employed in the work."

A meeting will be held soon to determine if the allotment can be transferred to projects for a new fire station or a jail, both buildings needed by the town.

Lively Farce Opens New Theatrical Season

The Arts in Boston

Sounds of mirth accompanied the opening of the Boston theatrical season at the Plymouth Theater last night. There was good reason for laughter, since the initial piece was the Hart-Kaufman farce comedy, "You Can't Take It With You," which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize last season.

"You Can't Take It With You" has practically everything needed, in character, situation and lines. It is one of the keenest and most hilarious pranks of its antic authors. It reveals, with some exaggeration, what every family would like to be like and some are.

In this family everybody does as he pleases, and nobody minds. The conversations are what the lawyers call non-responsive. Each person talks about his own interest, but each is sympathetic to the interests of the others. "That's nice," is a usual response.

A most amiable family, with individual interests that include snake collecting, playwriting, toe dancing, xylophone playing and the manufacture of fireworks. Not to mention an original method of avoiding the income tax. The play would be just as funny without the small part of an intoxicated actress.

It is the kind of play, too, which more or less plays itself, provided it is expertly directed, as it has been in this instance by Mr. Kaufman himself. With its clever lines and a sharp pace, it can dispense with brilliant acting. Nevertheless, the road company which introduces it to Boston is competent. When the players have all settled into their roles and learned to throw their voices more clearly across the footlights, to make their points a little more pointedly and to regulate their timing to audience reaction, the piece will no doubt achieve its full effect. Even with the minor imperfections of this first night, it delighted a large audience, including your reporter. L. A. S.

Scene From "Yankee Clipper," New Ballet in the Repertory of the Ballet Caravan, Which Has Just Closed Its Season in the Summer Theaters

News and Rumors of the Dance

Harald Kreutzberg is expected to arrive in New York in the middle of October and to make a tour to the Pacific Coast. How long his New York engagement will last, whether or not he will come to Boston, is not definitely known. He is scheduled to make a picture in Vienna at the close of his American season, in which he will not only dance but play the leading role. Willy Forst, well known to European cinema as actor and director, will direct the Kreutzberg film.

The American Ballet is also venturing into pictures—in Hollywood with Balanchine assisting. They will dance in Samuel Goldwyn's expensive technicolor opus, "The Goldwyn Follies." The company will return to New York in time for the Metropolitan Opera season.

Vera Zorina, who has been seen from time to time with Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe, will make her screen début in "The Goldwyn Follies."

When and if Colonel de Basil's company reaches these shores this fall, there will be several changes, accomplished and in progress, in the personnel. At last report, Toumanova was resting in California. Last spring Nina Verchinina married the young Hollywood composer, Newell Chase. Whether these ballerinas will reappear with the company is a question.

Massine's contract with De Basil is said to end in February. It is rumored that at that time he will join the René Blum Ballet. In a recent lawsuit in London, in which Massine sued De Basil for the rights to the ballets he had composed, the court decided, it is said, that the ballets Massine had done when he was with Diaghileff belonged to him, but that those he had done while he was maitre de ballet for De Basil were De Basil's property.

The first dance book to appear on the fall market is "The Symphonic Ballet," by Anatole Chujoy. It is published by Kamin Publishers, whose trim little bookshop on Sixth Avenue contains practically everything that has been written about the dance. Mr. Chujoy was formerly associated with The American Dancer. He is now on the staff of the newer magazine, Dance. He is a special writer on ballet.

There is some talk of the Polish National Ballet, backed by the Polish government, coming over here either this season or next.

One also hears of an excellent ballet company in China, which Mr. Schang of Columbia Concerts went out to see but did not arrange to bring here because of the cost. They needed, he said, a 45-piece orchestra for accompaniment. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting." Through Sept. 26. Exhibit of the Week. Recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Closed through Sept. 13.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—German Water Colors, drawings, sculpture, decorative arts of 19th and 20th century.

Boston Public Library—Books, manuscripts, and pictures commemorating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Sept. 19.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Goodspeed's — Engravings by Decaris. Through Sept. 25.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Landscapes of nineteenth Century England. Paintings by Alexander Iacovleff, early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman.

Bolgan's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5. Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History, ethnology, dolls, live museum.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Boat Construction Is on Curriculum Of Proctor Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, N. H., Sept. 7.—On their return to school this fall, students of Proctor Academy will find a delightful surprise in the form of a new, well-equipped boat shop.

Boat builders and forgers formerly worked under awkward conditions in the iron shop, but now everything is simplified and work can be carried on under the direction of Wilbur Fay, practical arts instructor who has had experience with boats on Lake Winnipesaukee.

Students are able to make boats at greatly reduced costs and several have already planned to build outboard motor racers in their spare time during the fall and winter months of the coming year. The boats are tried out on the lake bordering the school in the spring and are taken home for use during the summer.

The iron and wood-work shops are unique features of the academy and give students an opportunity to develop ability in other fields along with their college preparatory training.

One Head Proposed For Three Welfare Posts in Weymouth

"For the good of the town," the Weymouth town appropriations committee have announced a plan of consolidating three welfare posts now held by the town's three selectmen and place them under one civil service, high-salaried executive, who would handle all phases of relief in the town.

The changes would affect Selectman Marshall F. Spear, head of the town welfare department; Selectman Joseph A. Fern, chairman of the Selectmen and co-ordinator of WPA, and Selectman Everett E. Callahan, old-age assistance officer. These Selectmen admitted they had been approached on the question of whether they would relinquish their post if the other two Selectmen took similar steps.

The new post would be permanent and under civil service regulations. Just how the plan would be accomplished has not been suggested.

Road Jobs Hit Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—About 6536 persons—the peak for the past two years—were employed on 137 road and bridge projects for the week ending Aug. 7, the highway department reported in a check-up.

City Planning Service Is Ready At FHA Offices

Free advice and assistance to municipalities to enable them to plan better cities is the latest service inaugurated by the Federal Housing Administration.

According to State Administrator John P. Malley, the service will provide necessary information to planning and zoning commissions, and aid in setting up city planning, zoning and subdivision control programs.

The service, it was announced from Washington, was prompted by numerous requests from local housing authorities throughout the country asking assistance in establishment of ordinances governing city growth. The local office in the Park Square Building is now prepared to handle all inquiries regarding such regulations.

That the FHA is prepared to handle such questions, Mr. Malley explained, may be seen from the fact that the land planning section, a branch of the technical division, has for some time been giving advice to operative builders, subdividers and private financial institutions regarding planning of properties and creation of development programs. Conferences were held in more than 50 large metropolitan areas throughout the country, including Boston, and hundreds of subdivisions inspected.

The administrator pointed out, however, that the land planning section cannot render a complete city planning service, and that retention of experienced professional assistance also would insure a double check. The FHA service is intended to augment, rather than interfere with or supersede the professional activities of city planners, he said.

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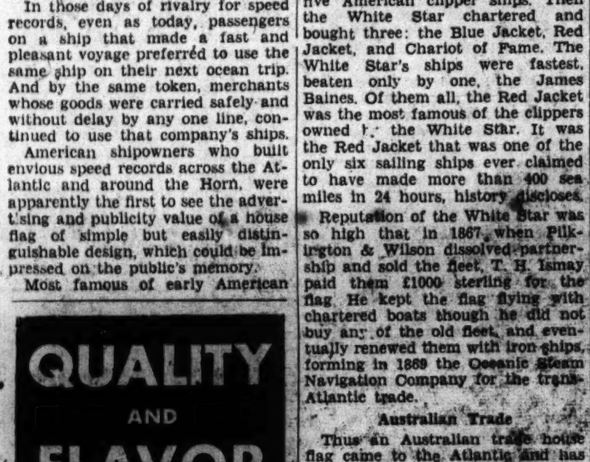

● Whether or not salt toughens vegetables during the cooking process?

● When is the right time to salt meat?

● Why salt sometimes curdles cream soup?

Millions of women will be surprised at the difference in their cooking, and so will their families, if they take just two simple precautions: (1) always to use the best salt and (2) always to use it at the proper time.

What is the best salt? In the opinion of the world's greatest chefs, Worcester Salt is best. They use Worcester Salt and *only* Worcester Salt. For they have learned from long experience that Worcester Salt is uniformly pure and free from those harsh, bitter impurities in ordinary salt that so often affect the flavor of your food.

When should you use salt in cooking? Well, as the old saying goes, "it all depends." Salt your roast or stew at the beginning of the cooking period *to bring out the flavor,* little juice will be drawn out. Do the same with green vegetables *to keep them tender and a delicious green.* With cream soups *do the opposite* because, otherwise, the milk may curdle. Send for our *free cookbook* and get the whole story.

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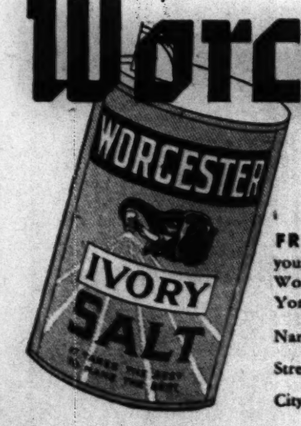

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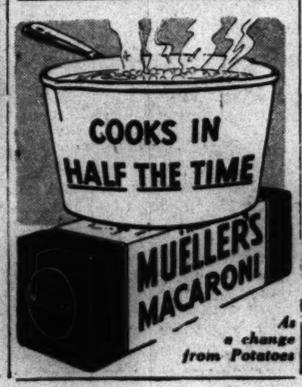

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Traveling Crickets

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There were once two little crickets who set out upon their travels to make their way in the world. The first was a spring cricket and from earliest childhood he had been taught to play on his little fiddle with all the other spring crickets who endlessly practice their little tunes in the meadows, each sitting on a stool, with his violin tucked under his chin. The second was an autumn cricket and since his earliest childhood *he* had been taught the trade of a scissor's grinder, and never thought of going anywhere without trundling his wheel with him, whose whirring seemed to him the pleasantest music in the world.

Now it happened that these two crickets met and became friends and in spite of their different training, they decided to share all their adventures together. They walked and they walked and they walked, and at last they saw before them a wonderful castle, built entirely of strawberry ice cream. Turrets, towers and battlements all were of ice cream, and lights shone through the windows, and fairies thronged in and out of the great doorway.

While the two crickets stood staring at this wonderful sight, wishing that they dared approach, a band of fairies saw them and came running to meet them.

"Do either of you play the violin?" they asked breathlessly. "The musicians haven't come and we're waiting to dance."

The spring cricket bowed politely and swept off his hat. "I should be happy to oblige you," he said, "if you can dance to my tunes."

When Midnight Came

"Oh, we can dance to anything!" cried the fairies, and they really could, for they made the gayest dances to the spring cricket's rather monotonous fiddling, and the strawberry ice cream castle was full of laughter and the sound of little clicking heels and wide skirts rustling and of whispers and jollity until the big strawberry bells rang midnight.

Then the fairy queen walked among the guests with a basket filled with gold spoons, followed by her favorite page carrying party napkins shaped like strawberry flowers.

The crickets waited and waited, but no one brought any plates nor anything to eat, and when they looked up, they saw that everyone else had taken a spoon and was busy eating the walls and pillars and doors and windowsills of the palace, yes, even the floors themselves! For inside, the palace was made of many kinds of ice cream, and when they saw what the others were doing, the crickets did it, too, the spring cricket beginning on a white vanilla column, while the autumn cricket made a fine big hole in the chocolate floor of the ballroom.

It was great fun, for one could eat all one wanted to, and make a hole anywhere, but when one came back in a little while the hole would be all filled again with new ice cream, for this was a castle which seemed to grow about as fast as it was eaten away.

So the two crickets had a most beautiful evening, and spent the night with the fairies, and the next day they thanked their kind hosts and returned to the road once more, taking with them each a gold spoon and a strawberry-flower napkin, the gift of the fairy queen.

Autumn Cricket's Chance

All day they walked and toward evening they saw beside the road another great castle, but this one was made of chocolate cake, with heavy fruit-cake doors and portcullises and battlements and banners of icing. And just as they stood staring at it, wishing that they dared enter, a band of fairies ran out to meet them.

"Can either of you sharpen knives?" asked one of them who appeared to be the leader. "Ours are so dull that the feasts are not half as pleasant as usual."

The autumn cricket swept off *his* hat in a low bow, and trundled forward his wheel, while the pages brought out whole baskets full of little silver knives, and for hours the air was filled with the pleasant sound of the little wheel turning and the little knives grinding, which the fairies liked so much that they danced merrily in circles about the turning wheel.

Just as the last of the little knives was done, the icing bells began to chime twelve o'clock, and every fairy seized one of the knives and began to cut delicious pieces of cake out of the walls and pillars, and the queen of the castle gave each of the crickets a knife, too, and they ate and ate until they could eat no more.

Oh, how good it tasted! Even better than ice cream, or at least so it seemed to the crickets.

And when the queen saw their pleasure, she invited them to spend the winter in her castle, eating cake and sharpening knives, and this they did, and a wonderful winter it was, too. But when they grew a little tired of cake—and that did not happen often, I can tell you—they made a visit to the Castle of Strawberry Ice Cream, and when the spring cricket had played for the dancing, they once more took their spoons and hollowed out all they wished of its beautiful interior.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Two Crickets Decided to Share Their Adventures.—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Shapes of Musical Pieces

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Now we know that the simplest musical pieces have two parts, a musical question and a musical answer. This musical question may last pretty long, just as long as some sentences in books that take up nearly half a page and end in a question mark. The Spanish have a way of warning the reader that a question mark is coming by putting a question mark upside down in the beginning of the sentence, like this: ¿ Where did you go last night?

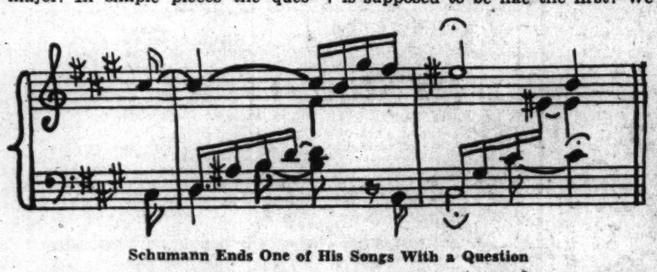
In music the question mark is the Dominant, that is, the fifth note of the scale, or the chord of that fifth note, as G in the key of C major. In simple pieces the question lasts four or eight bars; the answer takes up the same length of time as the question, and it ends in the Tonic, which is in music what the full stop is in punctuation.

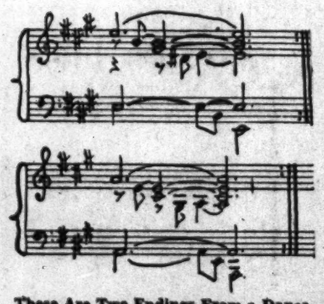
Musical phrases and musical sentences branch out like trees. The question and the answer can be divided into many little questions and answers, or sections, in the Tonic and in the Dominant, in C major and G major. The question starts with the Tonic but branches out into the Dominant. The answer usually picks up the Dominant branch and then comes down to the Tonic.

But between the Tonic and the Dominant you can switch off to the Subdominant, and that Subdominant may bud out into the Supertonic or some other key. It is just like a long sentence that has all kinds of parentheses or quotations before it comes to a full stop.

Three-Part Pieces

Now, we have been discussing musical pieces in two parts. In a piece that has three parts, the third part is usually the same as the first, and it is the second part that asks the question. If we would put a question in the first part and have the answer in the second part, what would we do in the third part which is supposed to be like the first? We couldn't ask another question in the third part, because we would then have to answer that question, too, and that would add a fourth part, and a piece in four parts is really the same as in two parts, each part in two branches.



Schumann Ends One of His Songs With a Question

These Are Two Endings From a Dance in Bach's First English Suite. This Piece Is Written in Two Parts. The First Ending Is in the Dominant, the Second in the Tonic. The Two Endings Are Quite Alike in Pattern

So in three-part composition we must have answer, question, answer, or, musically speaking, a section in the Tonic key, a second section in the Dominant key, and a third section, like the first, in the Tonic key.

This is the way most dances are arranged, Waltzes, Gavottes, and Minuets. In three-part pieces there is usually a sign at the end, *D. C. Al Fine*, meaning, start from the beginning until the end of the first section.

If you have at home a collection of old music, particularly suites and dances by Bach, Mozart, Couperin, or Rameau, you can see that most of them are in two parts, and the first section of every piece ends in the Dominant of the key in which this piece is written, and the second section ends in the Tonic. It is very remarkable that the endings are very much alike in their patterns.

It is very easy to find the end of a section: just look for a black double bar with dots in front and in back of it, indicating repeats (it's all right to repeat each section, making it two questions and two answers). Count the bars from the beginning to the end of the section, and you will find that the number of bars is always even; usually it is eight, twelve, or sixteen bars in each section.

Now let us see what will happen if each section branches out into two sections. We would have to start with the Dominant and go into the Tonic, which will finish the first section (a big black double bar).

A Musical Piece in Three Parts, Each One of Which Has Three Parts, Is Like the Cover of a Chocolate Bar Which Shows a Girl Holding a Chocolate Bar With a Cover Showing a Girl Holding a Tiny Chocolate Bar Showing a Girl Holding Such a Tiny Chocolate Bar That You Can Hardly See if the Girl on the Cover of That Very Tiny Chocolate Bar Is Holding a Microscopic Chocolate Bar With the Same Cover

The second section will have the Tonic and the Dominant, and the third section will be the same as the first. It does not matter what we do, provided we end up on the Tonic. But why can we not end with an unanswered question? Schumann did exactly that in one of his songs, which ends in the Dominant, but this is exceedingly rare.

It is interesting to divide each section of a three-part composition also in three parts, like this:

Tonic-Dominant-Tonic.
Dominant-Tonic-Dominant.
Tonic-Dominant-Tonic.

Now let us divide each little branch of each section again into three parts. It will take so much space on the printed page that we had better use the first letters only, T for Tonic, D for Dominant. It will look like this:

T-D-T; D-T-D; T-D-T.
D-T-D; T-D-T; D-T-D.
T-D-T; D-T-D; T-D-T.

A musical piece in three parts, each one of which has three parts, is like the cover of a chocolate bar which shows a girl holding a chocolate bar with a cover showing a girl holding a *tiny* chocolate bar with a cover showing a girl holding such a tiny chocolate bar that you can hardly see if the girl on the cover of that *very tiny* chocolate bar is holding a microscopic chocolate bar with the same cover.

Instead of the Dominant we can use the relative minor key if the piece is written in a major key, or the relative major key if the piece is written in a minor key.

We know so much now about composition in two parts and in three parts that we can try to recognize the kind of tune that we happen to hear. Generally speaking, if there is a middle section which is different from the beginning and the ending, we can be sure that the tune is in three parts. After that, we can try to understand the construction of a Beethoven sonata or a Brahms symphony.

[This is the twentieth article in this music series, which is appearing on this page on the first Monday each month.]

Delight in the Morning

Through the light mist shone
early day;
As if of gold the islands lay;
The little waves like silver
shook
About the edges of the bay.

The sea came murmuring with
its song,
But something swiftly moved
along,
And like a shining arrow broke
The shimmering waves among.

I was the only one to tell,
Who saw it clear, who saw it
well—
A soft and glistening head to
stroke—
I saw the little seal!

They say he climbs the rocks to
play
With Cyr, the dog, 'most every
day—
I only know that when I spoke,
He vanished quite away.

A. J. S.

Sky Voyage

High,
Over the town,
Traversing the sky,
Goes
A silvery cloud—
A swift aeroplane—
Headed for Maine,
Or, who knows,
Perhaps for a faraway
Castle in Spain.

LE BARON COOKE

Children of the Dunes

By Nora Burglon

Part Three

Out of the pouring rain, Siri and Erick scrambled to the shelter of an upturned boat. Now and then they peered out from under it to make certain that the storm had not made off with their own craft.

How long they had been crouching under the boat they did not know, when the storm suddenly ceased, and the wind died down. The hurricane had passed.

Siri and Erick crept carefully out from under the boat and cast inquiring glances about them. They did not have to stand out in the wind long before the gale had dried their wet garments. Dishevelled though they were, they would look no worse than the other folk who had been caught by the storm, so they decided to go on up to the fair.

When they reached the fair, Siri and Erick passed by the food venders' stand. Their own lunch had been swept into the sea. With no possibility of getting anything at all until they reached home that night, their hunger grew in leaps and bounds.

People were here from all over Denmark. There were even gypsies who rolled over the dunes in their strange tattered wagons and stopped wherever darkness found them.

Women were here from the heath with birch brooms and whisks. There were men, too, with wooden shoes and fancy wooden containers for the kitchen. They sat beside their booths with their shawls drawn tightly about their shoulders, and called their goods to the passers-by.

Suddenly Erick caught his sister by the arm. "Siri," he whispered, "I know what we could do. We could find us a box and turn it upside down as the others have done. If we sat behind it and shouted like the rest, perhaps folk would think that we are venders, too."

"What good would that do?" Siri wanted to know.

"Perhaps we could sell our carvings. If we had some real coins to bring home to our mother she would probably not be so disappointed about our not getting a prize at the fair."

"That is a splendid thought," Siri agreed. So the two of them looked about until they found a packing box which nobody wanted. They turned it upside down as Erick had said, then they covered the top of the box with grass, and on this they arranged their little wooden farm scene.

"I'll run and get the pine boughs which we emptied out of this box," Siri offered. "If we put those up around the box I am certain that it will look just like a real little farm."

Before long she returned with her arms filled with pine boughs. So with the help of a rock and the nails, with which Erick was always supplied, the booth was soon as grand as any which stood outside the gates.

Squaring their shoulders and pulling themselves up as tall as possible, they took their place behind their box and began calling as loudly and as fervently as the rest.

"Buy a wooden cow, a small wooden cow for your little girl at home," Siri called.

"Buy a horse, a fine red horse for the children's play farm," Erick urged.

But the peasants marched by slowly and surely. Why should they spend a good twenty-five öring upon a bit of colored wood when their children at home could take a pine cone or a sea shell and imagine that that was a real cow or horse! One after another they went by. No one seemed to notice the fine white and red cows and the sheep and hogses which Erick had carved.

"Buy a little wooden man," Siri urged, "and here is a little wooden boy."

The people passed by. They had not come to the spring fair to look at wooden men.

Hour after hour passed by and Siri and Erick became more and more discouraged. They had stood there planning what they would take home to their mother, and now it was clear that they would have nothing to take home at all.

"Hand-carved and hand-tinted wooden figures," Erick blared out as loudly as he could. "Come right this way for your wooden figures."

At last Siri plucked at her brother's sleeve, "Come, Erick," she urged, "we must set out for home now."

But that very moment some gentlemen appeared upon the grounds. They had white caps with gold braid upon them, and their suits were of white cloth, too. Undoubtedly they had come off the grand yacht which was riding at anchor in the harbor.

"Buy our little wooden figures to take home to the children," Erick called, "only twenty-five öre each."

One of the white-capped gentlemen looked their way. Erick held up his little farmer. "Only twenty-five öre for a whole man," he urged. "Can you afford to go home without him."

The men in cap and braid burst out laughing. "If the man is as good as the salesman, he certainly ought to be worth your price," said the older of the three.

"He is, mine Herr," replied Erick.

"And are his livestock all blooded and healthy?" asked the younger.

"As healthy and fine as wood can make," was the reply.

"Hm," the older gentleman stroked his chin thoughtfully. "I suppose your father made them?"

"Oh, no," Erick replied. "I made them and my sister painted them."

"If that is so, how does it happen that they are not in the school exhibit?"

"We made them for it," said Erick with eyes lowered, "but they were not good enough."

"Why?" the strangers wondered.

"The judges said that they were not Danish . . . they were more German in workmanship."

"They can't know anything about the work of the peasants from Funen, then," said the younger of the strangers. "If you will part with them, we will take all sixteen of your figures."

Siri and Erick could scarcely believe their good luck. Sixteen figures at twenty-five öre each would be four whole kroner, and that was more than either of them had ever had in their whole lives.

"Oh, thank you!" Erick stammered. "Thank you very much, mine Herr."

Siri murmured, "Thank you also," and curtsied as was the custom for girls to do.

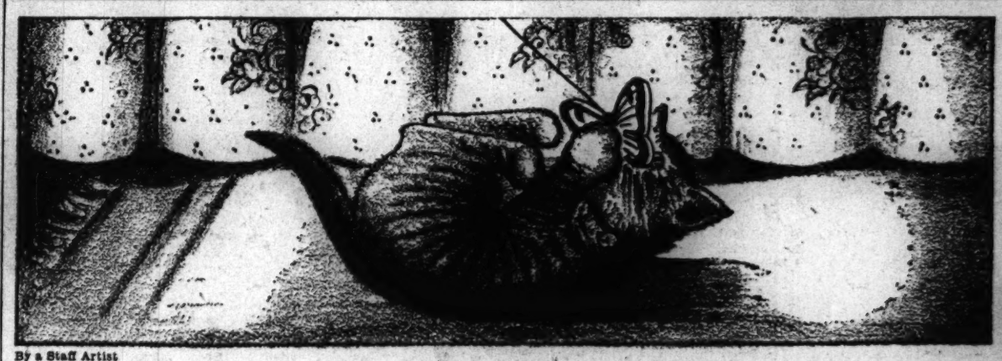
"By the way," said the older of the three men, "here are a couple of tickets for you in case you would care to go in and see the fair."

"Why," Siri whispered to her brother, "we have never had a day turn out as good as this one." So pinning her neckerchief back into place, the two of them returned the box to the place they had found it, then they went in to see the fair.

At first they were so astonished by all the wonderful things they saw, that they forgot their hunger, but the very first food stand they passed quickly reminded them.

"With all the money we have now I guess we can treat ourselves to a sandwich and a cup of chocolate," said Erick; which is exactly what they did, and they thought as they had finished the last bite that nothing had ever tasted as good.

(The End)



By a Staff Artist

Miss Muffet's Prank

Patty ran up the stairs to get her school things. At the top Miss Muffet came to meet her. "Meow! Good morning!" said Miss Muffet.

Patty stopped to smooth the soft fur and give her pet kitten a hug.

"I'll see you at noon, kitty dear," she said, and hurried along the upstairs hall into her room. Her cap and coat lay on the bed. But when she came to the door Patty stopped.

"Why, my light is on!" Patty spoke her surprise out loud.

Patty's lamp was new. It stood at the head of her bed like a pretty pink umbrella. It had a long light string with a little wooden butterfly at the end. Patty could reach for it when she was sitting on the floor to cut paper dolls or after she had crept into bed. But she had not touched it that morning.

"That's queer," Patty said to herself. "Perhaps mother was in here." She reached for the butterfly and pulled it. The light went out.

Patty hurried back down the stairs. Mother was out in the garden when Patty went to say good-by.

"The violets have blossomed." Mother held out a pretty bunch of blue and green for Patty to take to school.

"Oh!" Patty put her nose close to them and smelled.

As she stood there Miss Muffet came out to rub against her legs.

Then Patty hurried off to school. She did not think any more about the light until lunch time. Mother spoke of it.

"You must be careful to remember about turning off your light, Patty dear," mother said as she put Patty's glass of milk and a sandwich plate before her. Patty looked up quickly.

"I found it on when I went up to make the beds this morning," her mother said.

Patty's eyes grew quite as round as her plate if not so big.

"After I left? Why, mother, I turned it off when I went for my cap. I found it on, too."

Mother looked as surprised as Patty felt. Patty sat thinking as she ate her lunch. Yes, she was sure that she had pulled the light off.

"Miss Ellen loved the violets," she told mother. "She had some apple blossoms, too. She needs another dish to put them in. I told her that I could bring one. I'll take my glass one. It's upstairs."

After lunch, Patty went up to get the dish. Again she was hurrying along the upstairs hall. Again she stopped at her door. This time she let out a little cry and then laughed.

The light was on again. But this time she knew why. For there on the floor in a little ball of kicking legs and slapping paws lay Miss Muffet. Miss Muffet was playing with the butterfly at the end of the light string. Even as Patty stood there the light went on then off again.

"So you are the one!" said Patty.

Patty ran to hug her soft little kitty close to her.

"So you are the Meddlesome Matty who turned on the light!" Patty ran down to tell mother all about it.

"I put the butterfly out of Miss Muffet's reach," she added. "I'll tie a string to the bed post for her tonight and she'll be just as happy."

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Aim: International Good Will Through Acquaintance

Educators of Most Major Countries Represented at Biennial World Federation Conference

By William Henry Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

The Seventh Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations has just ended here after a week filled with large and small conferences and made pleasant and varied through many entertainments arranged by the Japanese hosts. About 900 foreign educators and 2500 Japanese took part in the gathering.

Every large country except China and the Soviet Union was represented at the Conference. Chinese participation was refused because delegates from Manchoukuo were present; it would have been doubly impossible because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which furnished a rather unfortunate accompaniment to the numerous speeches in praise of international good will and understanding which characterized the conference.

Dr. Paul Monroe, President of the Federation and also head of the International Institute of Columbia University, on being interviewed after the conference, expressed lively satisfaction with its results. "The aim of the Conference, to promote international understanding and good will through personal acquaintance, has been accomplished in a highly successful manner," he declared. The sessions of the Conference were held at Tokyo Imperial University and its work was divided between three large general sessions, which were mainly devoted to the reading of greetings, delivery of welcoming speeches, and election of officers, and passing of resolutions, and smaller meetings of sections. At the first general meeting the delegates went in a body to the Shrine of the Emperor Meiji, under whose rule modern education was instituted in Japan.

Criticized Personal Indoctrination

Besides proving himself an indefatigable organizer, Dr. Monroe took a very active part in the deliberations of the Conference. Discussing the problems involved in the conception of academic freedom, Dr. Monroe declared: "The right of academic freedom can best be regarded as inherent in institutions of higher learning, not as a right of the individual teacher." He criticized teachers who assume that their function is to indoctrinate students in their own special viewpoints.

Dr. Monroe also advocated mental disarmament, as the best prelude to material disarmament, at a meeting of the so-called Herman-Jordan section of the conference. He recalled that several years ago a German, Mr. D. Herman contributed $25,000 to the Federation, to be awarded for the best plan to promote the cause of peace through education. The money was awarded to the late Dr. David Starr Jordan, and so the Herman-Jordan Committee of the Federation came into being.

Dr. Monroe suggested that the Herman-Jordan Committee should afford a common meeting-place for the peace organizations of the world, should establish a nonprofit travel agency for the benefit of teachers, and should promote a world measuring system, a universal calendar, and "some sort of plan for a world language."

Study of Human Relationships

The colleges and universities section adopted two resolutions, one urging an exchange of professors and students between variqus countries, the other urging wider publication of articles dealing with the educational needs of various countries. The section also proposed that "the universities of the world cooperate in the study of the social sciences, so that the whole problem of human relationships may come under one comprehensive study." The section on rural education called for equality of educational opportunity and the provision of equally qualified teachers as between country and city schools.

Opportunities for women's education in Japan were criticized by Miss Takiko Fujita, of Tsuda College, one of the pioneer institutions for the training of women students in Japan. Miss Fujita declared that, while there is equality between boys and girls in the elementary schools, high-school standards for girls are set so low that very few are able to enter colleges. She pointed out that there are only five women students of law in Japan.

One of the most thoughtful and interesting speeches at the Conference was delivered by Count Aisuke Kabayama, head of the Society for International Cultural Relations, who set forth the following view of the difference between Eastern and Western conceptions of civilization:

The spiritual basis of Western civilization was Christianity, of Eastern Buddhism. The West's method of pursuing knowledge has largely been deduction; the East's induction. Intellect has been the weapon of Western research; intuition that of the East. Experiment has been the favorite method of Western science, hence new discoveries and constant changes of theories. Experience has been more valued in the East, hence empiricism and respect for age. The religious quest in the West is realization of self through salvation; in the East nullification of self for the ultimate. The West learned to dwell on the Particular; the East to seek the Ultimate and Universal. The West sought the means; the East the ends of life.

The Sino-Japanese conflict was touched on by Professor Chikao Fujisawa, of the Japan Cultural Federation. He defended Japan's action on the ground that Japan, as head of the family of Oriental nations, sometimes finds it necessary to keep junior members out of trouble by force. Japan, according to Professor Fujisawa, averted bolshevism by "chastizing China for its own good." Such wars, he asserted, are justifiable.

A very different view of the situation was taken by Dr. Hu Shih, one of China's leading intellectuals, who addressed to Dr. Monroe a message of protest against the destruction of Chinese institutions of learning, notably Nankai University, in Tiensin, by Japanese airplanes. This message, the reading of which, under the circumstances, would have been more dramatic than tactful, was not brought to the attention of the Conference.

The Society for International Cultural Relations took advantage of the Conference to sponsor a series of lectures on Japanese culture to a group of about 150 delegates during the week preceding the conference. The lectures were delivered in the pleasant setting of Lake Yamanaka, at the foot of Mount Fuji and dealt with a variety of subjects, including art, Buddhism and the Japanese family system.

The last session of the Conference was largely devoted to the election of officials. Dr. Monroe was reelected President; Dr. George R. Parker was chosen as vice-president for Europe, Miss Selma Borchardt vice-president for America and Mr. Masanori Oshima vice-president for Asia. The Secretary-General, Dr. Uel W. Lamkin, President of Missouri State Teachers' College, and the Treasurer, Mr. E. A. Hardy, were re-elected.

Children at the Bubnov House of Art Education in Moscow Draw From Memory or From Imagination

Bubnov House of Art Education

Moscow's Experiment in Teaching Art to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Down the winding cobblestone street off Gorky Ulitsa is a dark gray building whose exterior belies the color and activity going on inside. For once beyond the door of 10 Mamonovsky Pereulok, the tap of dancing feet, the sound of music, a hurrying youngster with a clay model of a bear, and brightly colored drawings on the walls catch the eye and ear. This is the Bubnov House of Art Education for Children, a research laboratory for discovering methods of teaching art to children. And since it is the belief of the director and his assistants that all children can draw, many thousands of children are attracted here weekly.

Two approaches to teaching have been worked out and applied to the two large groups into which all the children have been divided; in the first stage of instruction where the child from 8 to 10 is handled the drawing process becomes one of reducing material from the complex to the simple, of breaking the thematic into the analytic. The second group of children from 11 to 15 years of age approach drawing in the reversed process—from the simple to the complex, from analysis to synthesis. While in both groups children are given complete freedom in selecting subject matter, attention is early directed to line, color and composition.

Training in Observation And Memory

"The child is a great realist," said Boris Peress, assistant director of the Bubnov House, "and draws what he sees around him. Even in his imagination he tries to recapture what he sees. But we do not permit him to copy the objects in front of him. He may observe nature but he must draw it from memory or fantasy."

Take the first group of children, for example, whose earliest attempts may be drawing carrots or cabbages. He will draw these objects as he is familiar with them on the cart, in the market, in the kitchen, on the dining table, etc. His observation, initiative and activity are aroused as he relates his experience with his surroundings into some kind of expression.

By developing the whole background of the carrot—how it grows, how it is marketed, how it is prepared and served, etc.—the child's emotions are caught and his attention held, so that his final drawing shows the results of vivid experiences. The rural child interprets his experiences similarly.

Choosing Their Subjects

Nothing demonstrates so convincingly the child's interest in his surroundings as the exhibition of children's drawings on the walls of the Bubnov House. While the urban child chooses housing, subways, car lines, street repairing, the theater, parks, etc., for material, the rural child turns to the harvest, the tractor, the village shop, the chicken farm, etc.

A variety of simple objects of different shapes ranging from the symmetrical to the asymmetrical are given the children of this group in order to develop an appreciation for line. Sensitiveness to color is developed by an introduction to objects of cold colors, later, warm colors, and then contrasts. Color changes that take place under varying perspectives are brought out by having a child draw a tree, for example, at close range and then at some distance.

"We have discovered that children respond to events more quickly than adults," said Mr. Peress, as he pointed to children's drawings of the Chelyuskin Arctic expedition, the Levanevsky flight, etc.

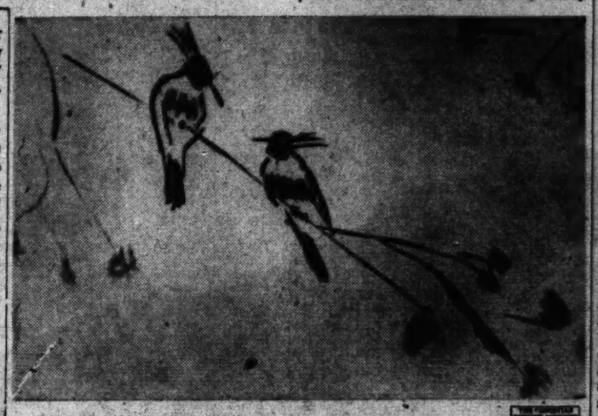
The second group of children from 11 to 15 years of age, whose approach to drawing is from the simple to the complex, from analysis to synthesis, apply the principles of form, color, space and composition to the simple carrot and cabbage.

Instruction Via Mail

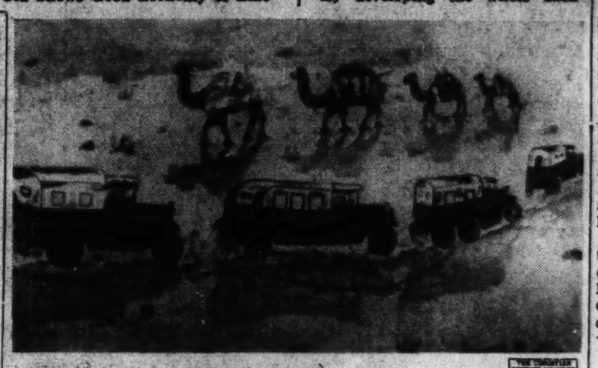
An interesting feature of the school is the correspondence division. Appeal from the Bubnov House is frequently made over the radio to children from all parts of the Union to submit their drawings for criticism. Thus, children from Vladivostok, Sochi, Tashkent Ashkhabad receive art instruction with the same supervision that Moscow children attending the House do, but via mail.

Children who do outstanding work are watched particularly as they mature and, if gifted, are given scholarships for art study at a higher institution.

The Bubnov House has published the results of its experiments with children in a book called "Fifty Methods of Teaching Art to Children," which is well illustrated with children's drawings.



This Drawing by an Eight-Year-Old Shows Good Economy of Line



An 11-Year-Old Attempts to Contrast Old Transportation With Modern

Proving by Example

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker is living in France, where he is employed, but as you will soon learn, is thoroughly in favor of his native land, Switzerland. We are not sure whether he comes to us as a regular member or as an over-thirty "guest," but in either case we are glad to have him with us.—Chairman.

* * *

We Suspect He Likes It

France

Dear Chairman:

Looking over the Round Table I see lots of nice friendly letters from England, Australia and many other places. Why not also have a few lines from pretty little Switzerland, which is the "Land I Love."

Switzerland is one of the oldest republics in the world and lives in peace with all its neighbors, also proving by its example that wars are really as stupid as they are useless among European powers, for Germans, French, and Italians compose the major part of the total population and get along harmoniously together. Everybody can be well educated and free here, and all citizens are good patriots. I think there is no country in the world that is so nice to live in, having such beautiful lakes, mountains, glaciers, prairie lands, museums, castles, etc., with education for the children, and nearly everybody being a hard worker and serious in business as in private life.

Mr. P. A. Z.

* * *

Travel for All of Us

Nebraska

Dear Round Tablers:

Some of us cannot actually travel but nevertheless can learn much of other countries and their customs. There are a number of mediums. The best and most accessible is by the way of books. There are hundreds of very interesting travel books, biographies and histories which throw light on the customs and ways of other peoples. There are all kinds of booklets and circulars which steamship companies and travel bureaus are glad to send gratis.

One may gain new friends through the Round Table by sending a letter which the editor will probably be kind enough to forward for you. Such a personal exchange of letters and thoughts opens up new avenues of exchange of snapshots, clippings, perhaps even visits some day.

There is also the opportunity at times to talk with those who have traveled. To see these wonders through their eyes. Sometimes, one can see and hear a professional lecturer who has visited far places and returned to tell of them.

And might I add that oftentimes there are beautiful resorts, parks, reservations, and scenic spots right in one's home state, sometimes within the area of a hundred or two hundred miles which you may not have visited. It is worthwhile to know one's own locality first!

(Mrs.) B. P.

* * *

Mrs. P. has brought up a question that we might all put into our fall term self-examinations. How much do we each know about our own locality? How about being a tourist at home? And none of us is limited from traveling mentally through having to "stay put." Thank you, B. P., for your helpful suggestions. Each of you Round Tablers, why not take a trip that will last all winter? Books, news articles, maps, circulars, and even letters to friends in the actual country of our "trip," will bear us off on a truly magic carpet worth having.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Books to Improve Our Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A revised edition of "The Speech Arts," by Alice Evelyn Craig, gives us opportunity to call attention again to this excellent textbook of speech study. Fundamentals of speech, such as poise and position, tone and voice production, relation of speaker and audience, are taken up in the first portion of this book. Good usage, speech style, speech vocabulary building, oral reading, conversational reading, pantomime and gesture, character portrayal are included. In the section on platform speaking, a most helpful one for any person, there are helps on choice of speech topics, impromptu speaking, preparation and delivery. Platform reading is also an outstanding section. Dramatics and other group speech activities such as parliamentary practice, debates, open forums, and an interesting chapter on business interviews, form another type of material studied.

The new features, in addition to bringing up to the minute the sources and lists of plays and readings available or suitable for use, include matter on choral reading, panel discussion, class reading of the newspaper, radio-broadcasting speeches, and helpful aids to self-criticism of one's own speech attainments. Exercises and guides to study are plentiful.

As we have said before in mentioning this fine textbook, not only does it provide a course of study for high-school use, whether as a special speech class or in connection with the courses in English; it also is fine for individual or group adult study. The study of speech is so new that most adults did not have it when they were in school. We know of no textbook that will enable the individual to make up for this omission in so clear, systematic and thorough, to say nothing of stimulating and interesting, a way. A companion volume for junior high school age is "The Junior Speech Arts," also by Miss Craig. "The Speech Arts" and "The Junior Speech Arts," by Alice Evelyn Craig, Macmillan Co. New York, $2.50 and $2 respectively.

M. J. T.

Adult Education

"The whole of life is learning, therefore education can have no endings," said Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, in announcing the adult education discussions for the 1937 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations. "This new venture is called adult education, not because it is confined to adults but because adulthood, maturity, defines its limits. The concept is inclusive. The fact that manual workers of Great Britin and farmers of Denmark have conducted the initial experiments which now inspire us does not imply that adult education is designed solely for these classes. No one, probably, needs adult education so much as the college graduate, for it is he who makes the most doubtful assumptions concerning the function of learning."

Stenography Provides Entree

Pittsburgh

College women increase their employment possibilities, both in college and following graduation, if they have mastered shorthand and typing, Miss Frances McLaughlin, assistant dean of women at the University of Pittsburgh, says. Miss McLaughlin is in charge of the women's placement bureau.

It is not enough for a girl to "take" a stenographic course, according to Miss McLaughlin. The course must "take" her. She must be more than good in the work.

If a college girl has not taken shorthand and stenography in high school, she should master these subjects during the summer before she enters college or during the summer immediately following her freshman year, in the opinion of Miss McLaughlin. Then summer vacations may be utilized later to earn money.

Stenographic skills frequently provide an entree into a girl's field of specialization following graduation. From a stenographic position with a firm she may move into the type of position she wants. But regardless of the career followed by women, shorthand and typing ability will come in handy, Miss McLaughlin maintains.

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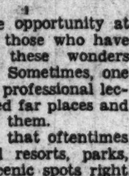
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 2,010,000
1937 sal. to date 177,277,000
1936 sal. to date 235,500,571

Numerous Issues Off 1 to 10 Points In Active Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Touched off by a fresh foreign war scare, stocks crashed through resistance areas in today's market for losses of 1 to 10 points generally. There were a few wider setbacks.

Dealings slowed later and mild recoveries appeared here and there, but most leaders were at low levels for the day near the final period. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Steels motors, rubbers, rails, coppers, oils and specialties were in the van of the slide. Lesser declines were shown by utilities. There were a few exceptions. Allied Chemical was up four on a few sales and Cerro de Pasco improved.

Principal sufferers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, American Steel Foundries, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Westinghouse, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Deere, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Locomotive, Howe Sound, Loew's, Canada Dry, and Zenith Radio.

Wall St. News

The threatened break between Rome and Moscow, in addition to the Far Eastern war, tended to chill boardroom sentiment before the start of trading.

Some cheer was found in business items, particularly the survey of the magazine "Steel" which noted buying in this field was stepping up gradually each week, with mills seeking to clear their books of backlogs in expectation of growing orders in the final quarter.

Interesting to the financial district was the Washington announcement the Treasury would pay 2 per cent in its new exchange offering of 5-year notes. This will be the highest rate on federal paper of similar maturity since June 1934, when 2½ per cent was quoted. Expanding commercial and agricultural lending by the banks were cited as the reason for the hoist.

At the beginning of foreign currency transactions sterling was off ¼ of a cent at $4.95¾ and the French franc was .00½ of a cent lower at 3.72⅞ cents.

United States Bonds Steady

United States government bonds steered an even course while domestic corporate issues sagged fractions to around a point in a moderately active bond market today.

As traders digested details of the government financing, federal loans marked time. Principal activity centered in Treasury 2½s of 1953, which edged up around 1-32 of a point.

The slump in corporates was led by lower-priced and defaulted rail liens and a few convertible issues. Most obligations were affected by the drop in share prices. Apprehension spread through financial quarters as a serious break in Russian-Italian relations threatened.

Foreign dollar bonds showed little movement either way. Japanese loans were quiet to slightly lower, while German issues lifted a trifle. South American obligations tended to sag.

Down more than a point were St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and International Hydro Electric 6s. Slipping fractions were Studebaker 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Armour 4s, Loew's 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Great Northern 4s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Curb stocks gave ground today under a wave of selling and losses ranged from fractions to around 3 points. In sympathy with a depressed "big board," setbacks were dealt to leaders in most groups.

Specialties and oils took a buffeting. Pan American Airways fell around 2¼ and Aluminum Co. dropped slightly over three points. Receding a point or more were Glen Alden, United Wall Paper, Technicolor, American Cyanamid "B" and Crocker Wheeler.

Utilities joined the decline, although most losses were small. Sagging fractions were American Superpower, Niagara Hudson Power, United Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

Oil shares were pushed lower, with declines running up to around 2 points. Gulf and Humble lost a point and Creole Petroleum gave up 1⅞. Pantepec, Cosden and Imperial Oil were fractionally lower.

Investment Trust Stocks Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Common stocks of investment companies declined with the general market last week according to the average compiled by Distributors Group, Inc. The average of common issues for 10 leading management companies influenced by the leverage factor stood at 20.13 at the close of Sept. 3, compared with 21.36 on Aug. 27.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices were lower in the early trading, with all sections in supply as forced selling by weak operators occurred. Selective support was noticeable later, which gave the market a steadier tone, although prices moved irregularly. The gilt-edged group, trans-Atlantics and German bonds continued heavy and the oil and mining sections were also lower on continental selling.

Paris—Stocks were generally heavy in the Bourse today, rentes declining 70 to 80 centimes and Bank of France issues dropping 200 francs. Suez Canal lost 280 francs and electric shares were mixed.

Liverpool—Wheat futures advanced sharply, closing with net gains of 2⅝d. to 3¼s. Buying was general and shippers withdrew offers. Cotton futures gained 6 to 7 points net. Hedge selling was more than counterbalanced by scattered buying, which was influenced by unfavorable American weather reports.

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	47	46	46	—1½
65	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	73	73	73	—3
23⅝	19	Adams Exp (.30g)	50	19⅞	19	19	—¼
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	1	24	24	24	Sep 4
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	3	30½	30	30	—1
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	10	3½	1½	1½	— ⅝
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	80	82	82⅝	—4⅝
5½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	17	3½	3	3	— ¼
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	27	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
5¾	3¾	Alleghany	65	3½	2½	2¾	— ¼
50½	2	Allegany wi xw	1	20	20	20	Aug27
69¾	35⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	35	35	35	— ½
99	37	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Sep 3
83½	37	Alleg cv pf	1	37	37	37	Sep 3
34⅝	30½	Alleg Gil (1.20g)	5	30	29¼	29½	—2⅝
27⅞	16½	Allen Indust (1)	5	18⅝	15	15	—1¼
240½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	4	220	219	227	—4
17⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16¾	Sep 3
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	6	20	18⅞	19	—2
21⅝	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	77	16⅛	15⅞	16	—2⅝
86	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	73¾	70	70	—4
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	43	60⅞	56½	56⅞	—4¼
39¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	31	31	31	—1½
8⅝	4¼	Amal Leather	7	5	4½	4½	— ¼
53¼	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 2
114⅝	80	Amerada (2)	9	85	83½	83½	—2¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	5	91½	89	89	—3½
41⅜	20½	Am Bank Note (5g)	4	23	22¼	22½	—1½
89¾	83½	Am Brake Sh (1½g)	5	53¼	52¾	53⅛	—2⅞
121	90⅛	Am Can (4a)	15	101	97⅝	97⅝	—3⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Sep 1
71	39	Am Car & Fdy (4g)	6	52¾	51½	51½	—3½
104½	69½	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	98½	98¼	98¼	—1½
33⅝	26	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	20	30	28	28½	—1⅝
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (6)	3	150	150	150	Aug27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	105½	105	105	—2½
23⅝	13½	Am Colortype	4	14	13	13	— ½
36¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	6	23½	18¾	18¾	—3⅝
33⅜	25	Am Cryst Sug (3½g)	5	26	25	25	—1¾
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	17	7	6	6	—1⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 4
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	64	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
58⅝	37	Am & For P $6 pf	1	52	52	52	—4
68⅛	43½	Am & For P $7 pf	21	44¾	36	38	—5¾
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	13	18½	18¾	18⅝	—3¾
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii $5 (1)	2	15	14½	14½	— ½
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	27	6½	6	6	— ⅛
55⅞	38¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	—1½
52¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	6	3⅞	3¾	3½	— ⅛
27½	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	23¾	21	21	—1½
17¾	12¼	Am International	12	12¾	11¾	11⅝	—1⅛
28⅜	13⅝	Am Locomotive	14	25	25	25	—3½
135	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	2	101	100	100	—1½
29⅜	18⅜	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	10	18½	17½	17½	—¾
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.60)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	2	46	43	43	—3
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	83	9	7¾	8	—1
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	56¾	55	55	—1
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	47½	46¾	46½	—3¾
29½	18¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	93	18¾	17	17⅛	—1⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	92	36¼	31½	32⅛	—3½
101⅜	95¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	14	96½	91¾	91¾	—4¾
36	46¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	8	26	24	24	—3
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	40	84	81¾	82⅜	—3
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	Sep 3
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	9	55½	54	55½	Sep 3
73¼	45	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	30	48½	43	43⅝	—3½
36½	15	Am Stores (1½g)	6	18	14⅝	15	— ⅝
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	40	40	40	Sep 4
143¾	123⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123⅞	Aug31
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22	21⅞	21½	— ¼
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	167½	164	164	—3¾
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	5	77¾	77	77	— ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	78½	78	78	—1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	138	138	+ ½
20½	11⅜	Am Type Founders	21	11¾	10½	10½	—1½
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	62	17	14⅞	14⅞	—2¼
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	—1
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	20	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	10	59	59	59	—1
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	48	13½	10½	10½	—3
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
61⅜	20½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	3	58	50	50	—10
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	286	51½	49¼	50⅜	—3½
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82⅜	82½	e81½	Aug30
34¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	15	20¼	18½	18¼	—1⅞
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	—2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	3	6½	6	6	—
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108½	108	108	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	162	10⅞	9¾	9⅞	—1
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	89	88⅛	88¼	— ¾
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1⅛g)	19	56½	53¼	53¼	—4
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	12½	10½	10½	—2½
17¾	8½	Artloom	1	7½	7½	7½	—1
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	15¾	14	14	—2
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	+ ½
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	10.	Aug27
57½	49⅜	Associates Invest (3)	2	51⅝	51½	51½	— ¼
94¾	67⅜	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	67	62	63	—5⅜
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	96	96	96	+1½
55½	42½	Atl Coast Line	21	42	39	39	—4½
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	7	20⅞	19½	19½	—2¾
37	26½	Atl Refining (1)	55	26½	25	25	—1¾
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106	106	106	—2
18½	14⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	71¾	70	70	—2½
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	21	15⅜	13½	13½	—2
9½	5¼	Austin Nichols	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	36	5¾	5	5⅛	— ¾

—B—

11¼	4½	Baldwin Loco	30	4¾	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅝
9½	4⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	14	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
23¾	18⅛	Baldwin Loco ct wi	60	18⅝	16¾	17	—2½
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	109	22¾	20	20⅝	—3
47¾	26⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	2	27	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	41	41	41	—3
43⅜	25⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	10	25⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—3⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	2	23	21¾	21¾	—1¾
35¼	20⅜	Barnsdall (1)	46	20¾	17⅜	17½	—3½
20¼	13⅝	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	9	13⅞	13½	13½	—1½
28⅝	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	22⅜	22	22	—½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	24	11¾	11	11	—1
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.36e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	17⅞	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	40	18	16	16¼	—1⅝
23¾	20⅜	Benef InLn (1.35½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	54	53¼	53¼	— ¼
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	7118	86½	83¾	83¼	—1611
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	110	110	110	—1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	54¼	54¼	54½	— ⅛
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	2	25¾	25½	25½	—1
29½	21¼	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	16	21	19	19	—2¾
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	76	29¾	26½	27½	—3¼
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	45	42¾	42¾	—2¼
25	22⅜	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
26	21½	Borden (1.60)	15	23½	22⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
50⅜	38⅛	Borg-Warner (2)	37	45	40¼	40⅜	—5¼
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	6	8½	7½	7½	—1
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	Sep 4
46	39⅝	Bower R Bear (2g)	9	41¼	41¾	41¾	— ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108½	108	108	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	162	10⅞	9¾	9⅞	—1
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	89	88⅛	88¼	— ¾
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1⅛g)	19	56½	53¼	53¼	—4
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	12½	10½	10½	—2½
17¾	8½	Artloom	1	7½	7½	7½	—1
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	15¾	14	14	—2
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	+ ½
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	10.	Aug27
57½	49⅜	Associates Invest (3)	2	51⅝	51½	51½	— ¼
94¾	67⅜	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	67	62	63	—5⅜
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	96	96	96	+1½
55½	42½	Atl Coast Line	21	42	39	39	—4½
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	7	20⅞	19½	19½	—2¾
37	26½	Atl Refining (1)	55	26½	25	25	—1¾
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106	106	106	—2
18½	14⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	71¾	70	70	—2½
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	21	15⅜	13½	13½	—2
9½	5¼	Austin Nichols	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	36	5¾	5	5⅛	— ¾

—C—

48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	31	31	31	—3
53	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	
6¼	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	71	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	32	13¾	12⅝	12¾	—1⅜
34⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
38½	21	Can Dry Ginger Ale	45	23¼	21¾	21⅞	—2¼
17½	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	37	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	13	Cap Adm A (.56g)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35¾	29½	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 3
9¼	4½	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	6½	6	6	— ⅛
139¼	138	Case (J I)	12	143	143	145	—14
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	9	89½	82	82	—6
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 1
41¼	36⅝	Celanese (1½g)	43	33¼	31⅝	31⅝	—3½
113	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
48½	36½	Celotex (.80g)	4	37	36½	36½	—
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—3¼
12⅜	8½	Cent Fdy	33	8⅝	8½	8½	—1¼
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	5	19½	18½	18½	—1½
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13	13½	Sep 2
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9¼	Aug14
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	17	60	64¼	64¼	—2⅝
23⅜	11¼	Certain-teed	16	10¼	9½	9½	—2¼
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	4	48½	47	47	—3¾
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	Sep 2
68⅞	45½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	728	48¾	43¾	43¾	—3⅞
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	81	91½	91¼	91½	+ ¼
90½	60	Ches Corp (3)	81	59½	58¼	58¼	—1
4¾	1⅞	Chi & E Ill	3	3¼	2	2	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	7	4	4	4	—3¼
3¾	3	Chi & N W	22	3½	3	3	— ⅛
9¼	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	10	10	10	
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	3	1⅝	1⅝	1½	— ⅛
10⅛	7¾	Chi Gt West pf	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22	21	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	31	3½	3	3	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	23½	19¾	19¾	—3⅝
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	43	43½	43½	—1½
3⅜	2	Chi Rr Is & P	5	3	3	3	
6¼	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	10	4¼	4	4	— ⅛

10⅛	4⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	10	4⅝	4½	4½	—½
27⅜	13	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Aug30
22⅞	13⅝	Chicle Con Oil	4	17¾	16½	16½	— ½
108	99½	Childs Co	4	8½	8	8	—1
135½	94	Chrysler (7g)	266	103	96½	97½	—9
21⅝	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	City Stores	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	22¼	Clark Equip (1.20)	12	41	37½	37¼	—3¼
3	2½	Cleve Graph Br (1g)	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
29⅞	23¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	24	23¼	23	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (8)	10	149½	141½	141½	—9¾
89	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	86½	86½	86½	Sep 2
32⅝	19¾	Colgate-Palm (1½)	23	19⅞	18	18	— ⅞
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug31
69⅜	47½	Coll & Atk (4g)	17	47¾	43¾	43¾	—4½
51⅞	30	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	36	30	30	Sep 2
51⅞	38½	Colum Br A (1.05g)	6	39½	38¾	38½	—1½
31⅝	25¼	Colum Br A (1.05g)	3	25½	25	25	— ⅝
30⅞	16	Colum G&El (.30g)	113	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
39⅝	23⅜	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	3	23	21½	21½	—2⅜
46⅛	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 2
135¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	11	113	109	109	—4½
69⅛	56⅝	Comi Credit (4a)	31	59⅝	56½	56½	—4⅝
114	100	Comi Credit pf (4¾)	1	99	99	99	—4½
60¼	57⅛	Comi Invest Tr (4)	30	58⅝	56	56	—2¾
120	103	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.80)	80	13¾	11¾	11¾	—1½
107	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103	100%	100%	—3½
5¾	2½	Consol Film	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18¾	10	Consol Film pf	7	11½	10½	10½	— ⅝
13⅞	8	Consol Laundries	5	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
17⅞	14	Consol Oil (.80a)	170	14	13½	13½	—1⅝
106⅛	104	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	3	104½	104½	104½	—1
10⅝	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	—1
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8⅝	Consol Coal	6	9½	8¾	8¾	—1⅛
43¾	41	Consol Coal pf	10	41⅝	41¼	41½	Sep 4
93½	62½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	92	92	92	Aug31
37⅝	20⅝	Contl Baker (1.30)	35	28¾	23¾	23¾	—3⅝
17⅝	10⅝	Contl Can (2)	3	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
43⅝	2¾	Cont Baking pf (6a)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
109½	81	Cont Baking pf (6a)	1	87	87	87	—2
99⅛	58	Cont Can (3)	1	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—2
27⅜	13⅝	Cont Dis Fib (1½g)	10	14½	13¾	14	— ⅛
42⅝	38⅝	Cont Ins (1.80a)	12	37⅞	35½	39½	— ⅝
3⅞	3	Cont Motor	35	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1½g)	68	41¾	39¼	39¼	—1
35⅝	25	Cont Steel (1)	10	35½	34½	34½	—1
71¼	54⅛	Corn Products (3)	12	61½	60⅛	60⅛	—1
172⅛	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	160	160%	160%	Sep 2
10⅜	8	Coty	33	7½	6¼	6¼	—1⅜
50	46	Crane Co	25	45	43½	43	—
131	113⅜	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	
115	100⅜	Crane Co cv pf (3)	3	111	106⅜	106⅜	—1½
37	27½	Cream of Wh (1½g)	1	27	27	27	—1½
33⅜	20¼	Creamery Pack	2	23	22	22	—2½
103	69	Crown Cork (2)	12	67	63½	64½	—2
46½	41⅛	Crown Ck pf ww (2¼)	9	46	46	46	Aug27
47¼	37	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	37	37	37	Sep

Business and Industry

Interest on New Treasury Notes Well Above Previous Levels

Commerce and Finance

Commercial Loan Total Best Since Summer of 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Concerning the expansion of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, as a result of improved business and financial developments, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in the September monthly Bulletin of the system declares that, measured by the so-called "other" loans, the growth in the first half of 1937 had amounted to about $620,000,000, to bring the total to the highest level since the summer of 1932.

Of the total increase for the six months, the board said, $250,000,000 was at central Reserve city banks in New York, $35,000,000 in Chicago, $160,000,000 at Reserve city banks and $180,000,000 at country banks.

Funds Go to Country Banks

Compared with the growth in the first half of 1936, the board added, the rate of increase in commercial loans this year in New York City banks was about the same, while in Reserve city banks it was considerably less and at country banks it was about twice as large.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have increased in country banks in every district this year, the board said, with the largest percentage increases in the districts of Boston, Minneapolis and Dallas, and the smallest in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

In reserve city banks, most of the increase in commercial loans was in the northeastern districts of Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland, and in the San Francisco district, the increases in the last two named following substantial growth in 1936. In reserve city banks in the New York, Chicago, Atlanta and St. Louis districts, where there had been substantial increases in 1936, there was a moderate growth in the first half of this year, except in the St. Louis district which showed a slight decline.

Money Policy Reviewed

The board also gave an accounting of its policy of discount-rate reductions, intended to make for a continued easy money market and check the sale of Government securities by banks, as a result of which all of the regional reserve banks are on a 1½ per cent basis, except that in the New York district, which has a rate of only 1 per cent.

The board said that, notwithstanding the increase in reserve requirements made in the first half of this year, all classes of member banks continued to have excess reserves. It characterized as perhaps the outstanding change in the banking situation in the first half of the year the action by the country banks in putting a considerable part of the unusually large balances they had with city banks to other purposes, such as meeting the increase in reserve requirements and increasing their loans and investments.

It added that after the first week of August there was a decline in the price of Treasury bonds, which raised the average yield to above 2¾ per cent in the latter part of the month, or about the level prevailing in June and the early part of July, and yields on Treasury notes and bills also rose somewhat.

Holdings of United States Government securities, the board said, showed a considerable decline in the first half of the year, with most of the reduction occurring in the first quarter, which included the period of sharp decline in the bond market.

Higher Sugar Price Makes Appearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New quotations for refined sugar, following signing of the new Sugar Act, came from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, which has announced that its new base price for refined sugar is 5.15 cents a pound, effective as of the opening of business on Sept. 9. Henderson and Sterling, southern refiners, announce a price of 5.20 cents a pound. The price for refined sugar before the President's signature was applied to the Sugar Bill was 4.70 cents a pound.

In the raw sugar market, Philippine sugars are currently being offered at 3.50 cents a pound, while other sugars are quoted at 3.55 to 3.60 cents, but, according to reports, refiners were displaying little interest. New quotations for refined sugar by New York refiners are not yet generally available.

British Columbia Reports Steady Expansion in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

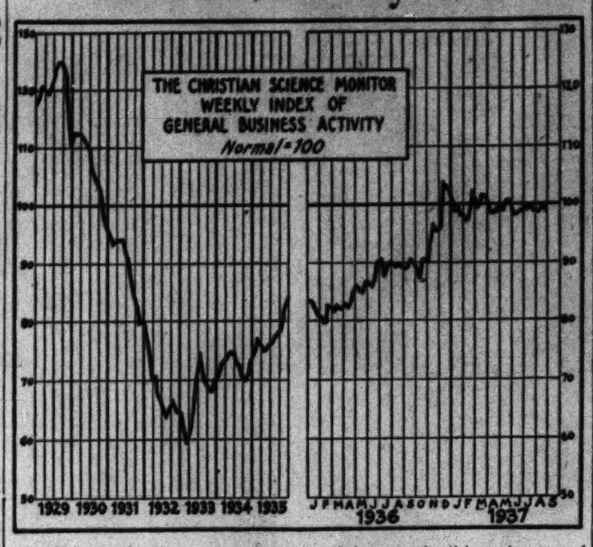
VICTORIA, B. C.—Steady expansion in British Columbia's trade is shown in an exhaustive report issued by the provincial economic council, composed of expert economists. Necessarily a year late, since more than 12 months are required to assemble the figures, the report shows that in 1935 British Columbia exported goods worth $110,083,495, as against exports of $91,979,160 in 1934. In the same period imports rose from $88,018,618 to $95,778,235. This gave the province a net favorable balance of trade of $14,305,260.

In its trade with foreign nations, the province had a favorable balance of $54,898,864, but an unfavorable balance of $40,593,604 in its trade with other provinces. In 1934 the favorable balance on all trade was $3,960,542. The provincial government is well satisfied with the growth of external trade, but feels that British Columbia is not receiving fair treatment in the Canadian market, where it buys in large volume, but sells little.

Air Express Shipments Gain

NEW YORK—Air express shipments in the United States for July increased 19.8 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, Air Express Division of Railway Express Agency announced.

Monitor Index of Business Off Substantially in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1936
1937

Declines in the three components of The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity lowered the index substantially in the last week of August. Although the index advanced during the middle weeks of the month, the average for August was slightly below that of July. On August 28, the index registered 98.8 (prel.), compared with 99.9 on August 21 and 99.1 on July 31. A year ago on August 29, the index was 89.2.

Production of electric power in the week ended August 28 fell off from the peak levels of the preceding two weeks. It was, however, the fifth highest week of the year. Rainfall and more moderate temperatures lessened the heavy demand for power for irrigation and refrigeration. This was noted especially in the central industrial section where requirements for industrial purposes failed to keep in line with these needs.

The drop in the power series was contrary to seasonal expectations and long-term trend and the adjusted index declined.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings held practically steady with a gain of only 30 cars over the week. Adjustment for a more substantial seasonal increase in this series caused the index to recede.

Bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, declined more than seasonally and, the adjusted index lost a considerable portion of the previous week's gain.

Steel production last week maintained the level of the previous week at 83 per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age. There are some indications that the volume of business this fall may not be as large as earlier estimates. Accumulated orders in a number of lines have fallen off and while the outlook for increasing tonnage in the lighter products is indicated, with the increasing output of new model automobiles this fall, not much improvement in heavy products is seen in the immediate future.

The following table gives the combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 28 1937	Aug. 21 1937	Aug. 29 1936
Combined index	98.8	99.1	89.2
Bk debits outside NYC	95.6	97.6	95.3
Elec power prod	102.6	103.3	90.6
Misc. carloadings	94.6	95.4	91.3

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Holding Steady At 83 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—In spite of light buying steel production is holding fairly steadily at the excellent rate of 83 per cent of mill capacity for the country as a whole, a rate prevailing through late July and August, declares the magazine Steel.

Producers, continues the report, apparently are not troubled at the small current volume of bookings and are actively seeking to clear their books of backlogs, which are heavy in some products, though light in others.

Buying Increasing

"Buying is increasing in volume each week," continues the survey, "though the change is gradual. Some automotive tonnage has been booked, though not in the volume expected later. General demand shows some signs of increased needs by miscellaneous consumers. Export inquiry is being received for various types of steel, but prices are not attractive in most instances and little is being booked.

"The scrap market is weak in the face of absence of buying by tonnage consumers, but negotiations for purchase of a large tonnage for export to Europe by the scrap buying cartel, offering a $2 advance over the last export purchase, are an element of strength if the business is closed.

"Changes in steel production rates last week were small and virtually cancelling each other. Pittsburgh receded 0.4 points to 83 per cent, Chicago 0.5 point to 86. Cleveland dropped 1.5 points to 78, Birmingham 5 points to 91, Detroit 5 to 95, Cincinnati 4 to 89 and St. Louis 1 points to 77. Wheeling gained 1.5 points to 91, and New England 10 points to 70. No change was made at Youngstown, 73; Eastern Pennsylvania, 65; Buffalo, 86.

Pig Iron Output

"Pig iron production in August broke all records since August, 1929. The daily rate was 116,676 tons, compared with 120,845 tons in August, 1929. The daily rate was 3.3 per cent greater than in July. Total tonnage in August was 3,616,954 tons, compared with 3,746,954 tons in August, 1929, a gain of 3.3 per cent over July. For eight months total production was 26,888,648 tons, an increase of 42.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936," concludes the report.

With quotations on steelmaking scrap largely nominal prices have weakened and are about $1 per ton lower at Pittsburgh and Chicago, while in the East they show better resistance. As a result, the composite of steelmaking scrap declined 75 cents last week, to $19.75, wiping out practically all the gain made during August. The weakness of scrap has brought the iron and steel composite down 9 cents to $40.27. The finished steel composite is steady at $61.70.

Business Upturn In Fall Is Still Seen by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"There is a growing belief," says Standard Statistics, in some quarters that instead of enjoying a full seasonal recovery this fall, business activity will be well below earlier expectations. It has been pointed out that to date there are no signs of any improvement; that production and orders in many lines are continuing to decline; that the favorable effect of the larger crops will be more than offset by the decline in prices, and that business generally during the next four months may, therefore, compare unfavorably with the satisfactory levels prevailing a year earlier.

"We see no reason, however, to change our previous forecasts that a full seasonal upturn in industrial activity will be witnessed this fall. It is not at all surprising that certain lines have failed to record improvement in recent weeks, as business generally seldom begins its fall upturn until a week or two after Labor Day. In fact, because of the smaller number of working days in September, it is unlikely that aggregate volume this month will be much, if any, better than in August.

"It should be noted that, although industrial production has been declining irregularly since March, the recession has been mild and activity is still holding well above year-earlier levels. Considering the season of the year, many industries, including steel, automobiles, and farm machinery, are maintaining operations at a highly satisfactory rate."

Torrington Company Net Is $2 a Share for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Torrington Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended on June 30, last, shows net profit of $3,262,516 after depreciation, federal and foreign income taxes and other charges. This is equivalent to $2 a share on 1,627,050 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding, excluding 52,950 shares in the treasury. It compares with a net profit in the year ended on June 30, 1936, of $2,333,877. This was equal on the same basis to $1.43 a share.

Current assets as of June 30, including $3,483,009 in cash and United States and Canadian Government securities at cost, less amortization, amounted to $9,077,385, and current liabilities were $1,397,320. This compared with cash United States and Canadian Government securities of $4,638,835, current assets of $8,899,496 and current liabilities of $1,194,287 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for next week by one state and 53 municipalities totals $12,550,027, compared with the revised total of $12,731,200 for the past week, according to the Daily Bond Buyer of New York.

Costlier Treasury Financing Long-Deferred Recovery Sign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The upward march of interest rates, which the Government has to pay on its borrowings—a long-deferred sign of recovery—increased decisively today. The Treasury offered two series of Treasury notes for which it was forced to promise interest rates substantially above previous levels.

"There has been a considerable increase in commercial borrowing," said Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury. "We are glad to see it. It is only natural that as business begins to borrow more the Treasury should have to pay more."

At the same time, Secretary Morgenthau and Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director, expressed confidence in the fiscal outlook and forecast a possible decrease in the deficit of $418,000,000 for this year which was the final estimate of revised budget estimates. A drop of about one third in WPA expenditures in July and August was one encouraging factor seen by these officials, while they anticipate that quarterly income tax collections in September will run above the disappointing levels marked earlier in the year.

The Treasury's latest offer, to replace existing borrowings, consisted of a five-year Treasury note bearing 2 per cent interest and a 13-month note bearing 1¼ per cent interest, in exchange for $817,843,500 of 3¼ per cent Treasury notes maturing Sept. 15.

As recently as last June a four-year-nine-month note sold with 1¾ per cent interest as against the 2 per cent rate today. But the low point was reached only in December, 1936, when a five-year note bore interest of only 1¼ per cent and 17-year bonds sold at a coupon of 2½ per cent. Since that point, the cost to the Government has been gradually increasing.

Omit More Bills

So satisfactory is the Treasury's present position that Secretary Morgenthau was able to omit the final installment of Treasury bills coming due in December, by which he has been financing the deficit since July 14. At the end of the year, these bills will presumably be replaced by entirely new borrowings. The total thus raised, in $50,000,000 weekly installments, thus reaches $450,000,000. Later in September, however, further borrowings are expected, and there has been talk of a new type of short-term security.

Holders of 3½ per cent notes maturing on Sept. 15 will be able to convert them into the new offerings. One series, at 1¼ per cent, will mature on Dec. 15, 1938, and the other, at 2 per cent, will mature on Sept. 15, 1942. The issues receive the same tax exemption as other Treasury notes now outstanding. The notes maturing on Sept. 15, which the new issues are to replace, represent the last offering of this kind of the Hoover-Mills Administration, at the rate of 3¼ per cent, which is the highest of any outstanding similar issue. Thus today's exchange operation represents not only an important point in the advance of depression lows, but the end of the last Administration's short-term financing.

The deficit in the present fiscal year has risen already higher than was projected for the entire year in the revised budget estimates. As of Sept. 3, the deficit since July 1 has mounted to $423,011,705.29. The early estimate, in January, was for no deficit this year; the revised estimate of April 20 was for a deficit of $418,000,000.

Pin Hope on Tax Returns

Two months have thus seen a full twelve-months' deficit, but treasury officials are hopeful that they can break even or better for the rest of the year, thus keeping in line with the estimates. To achieve this result, they are counting on large increases in income tax returns this month and for the rest of the year, plus net returns from lending agencies reducing the total deficit. Particularly, they hope that next March's income tax payments will reectfi the better business of 1937. Only substantially greater income can keep the Treasury deficit down to the April estimates, however, plus the departmental economies which President Roosevelt has required. And these strenuous efforts are blanketed by the new spending which, as in the case of the cotton subsidies, comes along with the impetus of congressional blocs, and proves politically irresistible to the Administration.

WASHINGTON (AP)—After the note refinancing operation September 15, however, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury will go over its needs and decide whether to begin a new series of bill issues.

He said that a new series "unquestionably will be started" but added the Treasury had not decided when. The new bills might be issued in anticipation of March income tax receipts.

The $450,000,000 of recently-issued bills will mature December 15, when fourth-quarter income tax payments flow in. Another series totaling $350,000,000 will mature this September 15, and will be retired out of third-quarter tax collections.

The Treasury has estimated about $500,000,000 will come in from income tax payments Sept. 15. Of this $350,000,000 is to retire maturing bills. The balance will be applied on $168,000,000 of interest due on the public debt.

Mr. Morgenthau said federal finances are in better shape than they were a year ago.

Senator Bankhead Would Have Cotton In a Holding Pool

JASPER, Alta. (AP)—Government "theorists" were charged by Senator Bankhead with a "deliberate effort" to lower cotton prices as southern farm groups sought a way to bolster growers' returns from the staple.

Disappointed that the federal price-pegging plan did not offer loans of 10 cents a pound on cotton and that adjustment payments will be made only on 65 per cent of base production, Senator Bankhead urged farmers to put their cotton in a holding pool financed by the Government 9-cent loans to await better prices.

"The loan plan," he charged, "was worked out by departmental theorists to accomplish two definite objectives: First, to reduce the price so as to bring about larger exports of cotton; second, to make the loan so unattractive that few farmers would put cotton under a government loan."

A spokesman for Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in Washington replied with the assertion that the sole purpose of the loan-subsidy program was "to increase the income of the cotton farmer."

"Loans," the spokesman added, "were made low enough to allow cotton to move freely in trade. We have found that when loans are fixed too high the Government accumulates cotton, exports are reduced and more harm than good results."

In Memphis, meanwhile, a plan was afoot for formation of an organization in which New York brokers and southern planters would be aligned in the cotton country's effort to regain world cotton markets.

From other sections of the South, where the economic barometer responds to cash in cotton planters' pockets, voices were raised against the Government's decision against loans of 10 cents or above and failure to cover the entire base production with subsidy payments.

Farmers in North Barbour County, Ala., by resolution expressed "disappointment" with the Government plan. Drafted by a committee headed by Donald Comer, textile manufacturer, the resolution asked protection "by tariff" against "the billion pounds of jute that comes into this country annually substituting for two million bales of our own cotton."

South Is Training Workers For Skilled Occupations

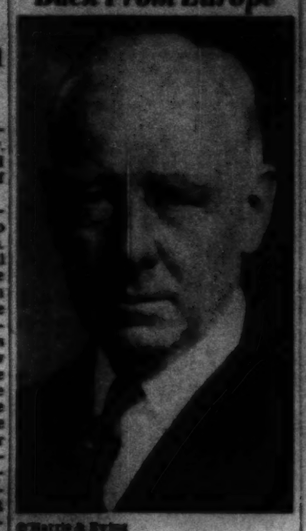
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Manufacturers in the South are conducting an extensive employee training system to supply the demand for skilled workers, the research department of the Southern States Industrial Council reports.

Shortages in skilled labor exist particularly in the iron and steel and related industries, and in paper and pulp, lumber, textile, stone and clay and chemical industries, according to reports of more than 700 manufacturers employing about one fifth of all workers in the South. Sixty-six per cent of those reporting in the iron and steel industry noted a shortage, while other industries reported lower figures.

"It is significant," the report states, "that 54 per cent of those reporting advised that they were training workers—the number being trained comprising about 2.2 per cent of all workers employed. Assuming that all manufacturing industry in the South is carrying on a similar amount of training, there are approximately 28,000 persons being trained for skilled occupations."

Back From Europe



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Thomas W. Lamont

Partner in the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Economic Conditions In Europe Improved, Says Thomas Lamont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Returning from Europe, Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., declared he found economic conditions in Europe improving.

"In the hard years of the depression," he said, "the world has been building up for itself more sources of reserve strength than some of us thought possible. In most Continental European countries and in England economic conditions seem to be improving gradually."

Mr. Lamont said one reason for the improvement was the tourist traffic, which this year had been exceptionally heavy in France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain.

"This European travel," he said, "which is not confined to Americans, has been remarkable in spite of the reports of the heavy armament programs, the Spanish civil war and the Far Eastern disturbances.

"Many intelligent French workingmen have realized that repeated strikes, high wages and the five-day week have shoved up the cost of production very high and have caused a loss of trade. That means two things—higher prices for working people and less work for them. However, workingmen are waking up wisely to the situation, and this means business improvement."

Earnings of Auto Makers This Year Running Below '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that sales of new cars have been running well ahead of last year, earning power of automobile manufacturers so far this year has been below 1936 levels. During the first six months of 1937, the eight leading producers reported net income of $143,649,000, a decline of 18 per cent from the $175,188,000 earned in last year's first half.

Two main factors contributed to this disappointing comparison. The first was loss of production, with its consequent boost in unit overhead, resulting from strike curtailed operations during the first quarter. The second cause—and this one outweighs the first in importance—was the greatly increased raw material and wage costs absorbed by the manufacturer.

Early in August, Ford and General Motors, harassed by mounting costs, announced increases on their 1937 models for the balance of the production year. Other producers, though not falling in line with this lead, have generally indicated their intention of raising prices on 1938 models. Although it is impossible to foretell the extent to which new prices will restore former profit margins, it is the feeling in informed circles that a considerable portion of lost ground will be regained.

Square Farms Are Becoming Scarcer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Square farms are going the way of the old oaken bucket: into limbo. The soil conservation service is responsible.

The square farm, it is said, is often a good way to lose valuable top soil. Plowing that follows the contour of the hills, is advised. So sky-riders are beginning to see new patterns from the air. Fewer checker-board effects, and more swirls.

Unskilled Labor Advance in Wages Predicted by Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With immigration reduced to a thin trickle, and all alien departures in the United States actually exceeding all alien arrivals during the past year, the index of the New York Trust Company indicates that the wages of unskilled labor will rise and compel widespread readjustment of costs throughout the country.

"In view of the many disadvantages which apparently follow an extreme course—either a too rigid control of immigration or a lack of effective restriction," the bank review says, "the question arises 'would not a more moderate and possibly flexible policy tend to eliminate the difficulties and redound to the advantages of the entire present populace—labor and capital alike?' Much of our present labor force can not or will not perform certain unskilled tasks—both for reasons of lower income and prestige—yet much of the unskilled work and the productivity of the country will always depend on the performance of these tasks.

"It might be, therefore, the wiser course to permit a reasonable replenishment, related to demand, of the unskilled labor force as a basis and opportunity for a higher economic and social status for the native and older immigrant worker. Balance and moderation, in immigration as in other policies, may eventually be considered essential to the public welfare."

Bantam Car Co. Signs Contract With Export Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bantam Car Company, which purchased the plant of the defunct Austin company at Butler, Penna., signed its first contract with the American Steel Export Company, calling for an initial purchase of 2500 cars and the eventual delivery of 40,000 cars.

R. S. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Bantam company, said the Butler plant would begin production of the new "Bantam 60" late this month or early in October. The plant's present capacity is 44,000 cars a year, and the contract with the export company calls for delivery of one out of every four units.

Mr. Evans said the Bantam company has no connection whatever with the old Austin company, which was licensed in this country by the British Austin concern. None of the Austin patents are used in the new automobile and the design is radically different.

Gold From Japan Swells U. S. Total To New High Peak

NEW YORK (AP) — Japanese gold during the last few weeks has become the largest single contributor to the rise to new peaks in Uncle Sam's holdings of the precious metal.

While Japan sent armies and guns into North China, her gold headed for the United States, swelling the stream of metal flowing from Europe, Canada and elsewhere.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reported the arrival of $5,800,000 additional gold from Japan, lifting receipts from that source to more than $43,000,000 since the end of July. In excess of $150,000,000 has been sold by Japan to the United States since March, with the United States Treasury the ultimate buyer.

The speeding of metal shipments from the Far East since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities has added to the interest of financial circles in the transfer of a large part of Japan's visible gold supply to Uncle Sam's treasure vaults.

Japan's Policy

Does this shift mean that Japan has been building up cash balances abroad as a precaution against application of the United States' neutrality laws and to fortify its purchasing power for war purposes in Europe?

Some observers answer in the affirmative, although foreign trade figures for the first half of the year indicate Japan had a hefty bill to pay in the United States for steel scrap, pig iron, cotton and machinery shipped before the guns began to roar around Shanghai.

Japan has been the biggest taker of cotton and scrap in the United States this year. It has held supremacy as the major foreign market for American cotton for several seasons. Expansion in scrap takings has been more recent, coinciding with rapid growth in its steel industry since 1929 and activity in war industries.

In the first half of 1937, Japan bought $165,519,000 in raw materials and goods in the United States and sold about $111,000,000 to the United States. The exports compared with $93,042,000 in the like period last year. Thus, as shown in the trade figures, Japan in its visible balance was left in debt to the United States to the tune of more than $54,000,000.

But gold shipments have been much above the trade deficit, indicating Japan may have been building up cash balances for war emergencies.

U. S. Policy Watched

The steadily rising "inactive" fund in the U. S. Treasury, consisting of gold taken out of credit channels with borrowed money, has risen in less than a year to more than $1,300,000,000. Its steady increase, with no signs of turn in the metal flow, has left Wall Street wondering how long the Treasury will shell out the interest cost of carrying it, particularly if the influx from the Far East continues.

Meanwhile, some financial observers look to the gold coming from Japan as the key to Nippon's ability to carry on a long war in China and to maintain its large purchases of scrap, cotton and other merchandise in the United States. Until it scrapes the gold chest bare, they reason, Japan could buy the raw materials it needs for munitions and machines in world markets.

Lumber Produced And Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that the lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 28 stood at 73 per cent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 64 per cent of shipments.

Softwood mills produced 239,953,000 feet during the week, shipped 205,277,000 feet, and booked orders for 202,125,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week for both hardwoods and softwoods were 274,843,000 feet produced, 233,950,000 feet shipped and new orders, 230,683,000 feet.

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Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
SEPTEMBER 10

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stocks, bonds and commodities descended last week to new lows for the year.

As a fortnight ago, deteriorating business news seemed to provide the chief source of stock selling. Steel trade reports seem dubious about the autumn prospects, and the steel shares declined sharply on the "Iron Age" weekly trade analysis.

The outlook for heavy steel seems poor; backlogs of orders are being whittled down; heavy steel scrap dropped again in the interior although seaboard prices are held up by export demand. Building contracts are down to or below last year, and the effect of this on business will become apparent in a month or two. Department store sales in New York for the first 10 days in August were only 2 per cent above last year, which is less than the price increases. Unfilled machine tool orders are not as high. Textile mill operations are down below the level of a year ago, with orders substantially below deliveries. A good deal of this is a repetition of last week's news, but the more obvious it becomes the less room there is for hope that it is a passing ripple of sentiment.

Much Idle Cash

Two or three of the leading arguments on the bull side seem more inspired by hope than conviction. One is that a large volume of idle cash is still waiting for investment. This recalls the argument repeated during 1928 and 1929 with hypnotic effect that "a plethora of capital is looking for investment." Another current argument is that a recovery can hardly be complete with such a large volume of unemployment. No one knows, however, the volume of unemployment; and unemployment, some people have forgotten, was a problem even in 1929, as the annals show. Lastly it is argued that we cannot have reached even a temporary top until all the leading business indices are back at 1929 levels. Not necessarily true; business didn't come back in 1879-1884 to the levels of 1869-1872. There is no predestination about business recovery.

Bonds are again weak, including Treasuries. The only resistance in the bond list has been among municipals. Talk is freely circulating that government bonds are on their way to a 3 per cent yield. The two outstanding bullish items offered for the market's persuasion in the last fortnight—the cut in reserve rediscount rates, and the announcement that the Treasury will pay off its $350,000,000 of maturing bills on Sept. 15 out of cash—both failed to rouse enthusiasm. Predictions of the Treasury financing, to be announced today, have steadily moved toward shorter maturities.

Volume of trading made new lows. On the New York Stock Exchange Monday's turnover of stocks was the lowest in a year and a half; and in bonds the turnover was the smallest for any full trading day since July, 1918, when the whole financial structure was under wartime control and funds going into the stock market were rationed by the Call Money Committee. The "mad house," as stock traders on the floor of the Exchange genially term the bond trading room, was more like a chess tournament on some days last week; some of the leading government bond issues were not traded at all.

An erroneous impression has apparently been conveyed by the recent reports of extensive off-the-floor distribution of stocks which could not be sold in the thin market on the Exchange. The failing prices have put an end to many of these outside operations and the over-the-counter market has been but little firmer than the Exchange market. Such secondary distribution is carefully hedged by Exchange rules, members must stipulate a narrow price range within which they will sell, and the lower limit has in many cases been touched off.

Interesting compilations of who is buying and who is selling are now coming to light as a result of the data now being gathered by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It appears that, in recent months, odd-lot investors and traders have been buying on balance—not, apparently, to good result in the light of the present trend; while the two other published categories—Exchange members, and corporate "insiders"—have been selling on balance. Exchange members have been selling on balance most of the year; "insiders" sold on balance in July, which it now appears was a good time to sell. Hence arises the question, discussed on this page at more length about 10 days ago—did they hurt outside investors by selling to them at the tops, or did they help investors by thus tending to curb what otherwise might have been over-pricing.

The controversy over higher commissions, brought up by the Pierce Committee a month ago, has been temporarily lost in committee.

Cotton Brokers Pleased

Cotton brokers were pleased at the outcome of the political tug-of-war in Washington over cotton loans and subsidies. The plan adopted closely resembles that of 1935, except that the maximum loan value of cotton is now 9 cents against 10 cents then; and the payment of the 3-cent subsidy has been set for next summer so as to be available as a government weapon to force crop restriction on adventurous farmers. The loan offer will not quite hold middling cotton at 9 cents, as interest charges must be reckoned. The government got rid of about 4,800,000 bales of loan cotton from the 12-cent pool and the so-called producers' pool between the summer of 1935 and this spring—just in time to avoid getting caught.

For August the Treasury reported a book deficit of only $103,000,000 against over twice that amount in August, 1936. For the first two months of the fiscal year the book deficit is almost exactly the same as last year—$352,000,000 against $349,000,000. This is close to the budgeted deficit for the full year of $417,000,000—a closeness which has not been overlooked by critics. However, the latter half of the current fiscal year may more than make up for deficits in the first half.

And on a "cash basis," or "layman's balance" basis, as the President so euphemistically terms it, the August deficit was only about $30,000,000, against about $190,000,000 last year. Pump priming is about over. It now remains to be seen whether, with the government dipper no longer pouring into the pump, the head of confidence will drop back, with a sad gurgling sound, into the well from whence it came.

(Mr. Fleming will be on vacation next week.)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s '43-46 June	109	109	109
23 3¾s '43-41 Mch	105.19	105.16	105.16
1 3¼s '41	104.16	104.16	104.16
9 3¼s '47-43	105.28	105.28	105.28
57 3¼s '46-43	105.12	105.9	105.10
23 3¼s '46-44	105.12	105.9	105.9
6 4s '44-54	110.21	110.10	110.19
105 3s '46-48	103.16	103.10	103.10
27 3¼s '49-48	104.3	103.31	103.31
8 4¼s '52-47	115.17	115.15	115.15
70 2¾s '51-48	109	99.26	99.26
3 3¼s '52-49	103.30	103.27	103.27
86 2¾s '55-50	97.15	97.11	97.11
7 2¾s '54-51	99.6	99.3	99.2
107 2¾s '56-56	99	98.26	98.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 2¾s '47-42	101.4	101.2	101.2
3 3s '49-44	101.16	101.16	101.16

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	100	100	100
6 2¼s '44-42	99.17	99.15	99.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
4 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
1 Allegheny 5s '49	89	89	89
11 Allegheny 5s '50 st	51½	50¼	50¼
11 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	98	98
32 Am & For P 5s 2030	74	73¾	73¾
3 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106	105¾	105¾
5 Am Int 5½s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
44 Am T & T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98½	98½
55 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99¼	99¼
2 Am T Fdr cv 5s	118	115	115
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
10 Ang C Nitrs deb '67	36¾	36½	36½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98½	98½
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108½	108½
26 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
4 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112½	112½	112½
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	111⅞	111½	111½
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	35	35	35
7 AC Line 1st 4s '52	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝
14 AC Line 4½s '64	90¼	90	90
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	41½	41½	41½
4 Austin & N W 5s '41	105½	105½	105½
6 Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	104	104	104
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	85	85	85
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	105¼	106	106
20 B&O rfg 5s '95	74½	74	74
1 B&O 5s '96 F	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	72	72	72
42 B&O cv 4½s '60	60¾	58	59¼
66 B&O 4s '48	101¼	100	100
18 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	99½	99¾	99¾
3 B&O 5s SW '50	95	94¾	94¾
10 BA cv '51 st	110⅝	109	109
3 Bell TP 5s '48 B	118½	118¼	118¼
4 Bell TP 5s '60 C	126⅝	126½	126⅝
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
31 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	96⅞	96	96
18 B Con Mills 6½s '34	20½	19	19
10 B Con M 6½s 34 ct	20	20	20
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	101?	101
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76⅝	76	76
46 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	116½	116½	116½
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	76	75	75
1 Bush Term 5s '55	56	56	56
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
11 Canag Sug 7s '42 ct	22	21½	21½
5 Can Sou 5s '62	117½	117½	117½
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112¾	112½	112½
5 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Pac 5s'54	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
14 Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	95	95¾
1 Caro C&O 5s '38	103	103	103
2 Celotex 4½s'47ww	96	96	96
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	14	14	14
2 Cen Pac 5s'60	93¾	93	93
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Cen RR of NJ 5s'87	48½	48	48½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	79	78¾	79
4 ChampionP&P4¾s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
15 C & O Chio cn 5s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	97	96¾	96¾
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114¼	114¼	114¼
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	26	25½	25½
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	25	25	25
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	32¾	31¾	31¾
105 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	20¼	19¼	19¼
101 CMSP&P adj 5s '00	7	6⅜	6½
10 Chi&NW 6½s '36	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	20½	20⅜	20⅜
10 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	37	37	37
116 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13¾	13	13
30 Chi & NW 4¼s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	33	33	33
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '75	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '76	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '79	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '80	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '86	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '89	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '91	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '93	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '94	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '95	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '96	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '97	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '98	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s '99	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s 2000	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s 2001	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s 2002	11	11	11
1 Chi&StP&M 5s

Fascist Powers Save World From Reds, Hitler Says

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 7 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today stressed National Socialist Germany's solidarity with both Japan and Italy against "communist confusion" in east and west.

His annual proclamation, read to the National Socialist congress by Adolf Wagner, Bavarian National Socialist leader, also made an emphatic reiteration of Germany's demand for return of her war-lost colonies, and called the attitude of other powers toward this demand "incomprehensible."

Italy, Japan and Germany were bound together in a community of interest, the Chancellor said, for all three are committed to "a defense of world civilization against attacks which break out today in Spain, tomorrow in the Orient, perhaps the day after tomorrow somewhere else."

He added:

'Defense of Europe'

"The natural community of interests between National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy has in recent months shown itself more and more an element in defense of Europe against chaotic imbecility.

"Our (anti-Communist) agreement with Japan serves the same fundamental mission—to stand together in defense of world civilization."

Herr Hitler's proclamation was a review of the achievements of his regime since he came to power, and an outline of his objectives in the coming year. He said the National Socialist regime had accomplished these things:

1. "The Versailles Treaty is dead."
2. "Germany is free."
3. "Our military power guarantees our freedom."

The crisis now troubling the world, said the Führer, was no mere controversy of "boundaries between peoples and states, but a question of maintenance or destruction of mankind's social order and civilization itself."

Refers to Two Wars

Indirectly, he referred to both the Sino-Japanese and the Spanish conflicts as arising out of "further attempts to spread Communist confusion in east and west." He continued:

"If Germany, like Italy, is able in the midst of these disturbances to stand as a secure and mighty stronghold, then it is only because National Socialism itself has traveled along the road to social revolution without first violently destroying the existing order and thus transforming the basis of our political and cultural life into chaos."

Herr Hitler stated that Germany's chief worry was her food supply. He said:

"A German territory without colonies is too small to guarantee unhampered, certain and continuous nutrition to our people."

He declared it "intolerable" that the Third Reich should be dependent year after year on the accident of a good or a bad harvest. This situation, he said, was such an unanswerable argument for the return of German colonies that "the attitude of the other powers toward this demand is simply incomprehensible."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 12; Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

New York

New York City—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Sept. 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11½ a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Sept. 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1350kc, on Sept. 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Sept. 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Modern Automobiles Fail To Rout Road Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A check of the records of the Secretary of State's office disclosed that not "everyone" in Oregon drives a new car. It discloses that automobiles of almost every design and out-moded mechanical feature still graced the State's highways or side roads. One car, a popular make, of the "vintage" of 1913, is still applying for licenses annually; also three 1916's, seven 1917's and five from 1918 still burn gasoline, not to mention dozens that have been operating since between 1920 and 1925.

The only explanation offered by the state office was that probably people collected ancient "jaloppies" much the same as some people collect furniture, or stamps.

Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet Government to Rome, accusing Italy of sinking two Soviet ships. If Moscow's note was a "diplomatic torpedo" aimed at the proposed Mediterranean conference it missed its mark. At most the meeting may be postponed for a few days, according to French governmental circles, but even this is regarded as unlikely.

So far Italy, contrary to certain press reports, has not definitely rejected the invitation to the conference and Paris diplomatic circles still hope she may still attend, but it is officially admitted that "naturally Russia's action makes it extremely difficult for the Italians to sit at the same table with their accusers."

Considerable irritation is felt here, not so much at the Soviet move itself as at the manner in which it was made. The French Government was not warned of Russia's charges, although Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, received Mr. Hirschfeld, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, yesterday.

M. Delbos also received William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador, yesterday, and is believed to have conferred with him on the Mediterranean situation, also Anglo-French-American collaboration in the Far Eastern crisis.

A special national defense council was held late yesterday to determine French policy in the Mediterranean. France is understood to be ready to join Britain in any action the latter may take to restore the safety of shipping in the Mediterranean. In case the proposed conference is not a success the French and British navies will not hesitate to act alone, it is hinted here.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

South Australia

Adelaide: Adelaide Town Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Canada

British Columbia

Nanaimo: Capitol Theater, 3 p.m., Sept. 12.

England

Surrey

Sutton: Sutton Adult School, Benhill Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Third Church): Dominion Cinema, Harrogate Road, Leeds 7, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

United States

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 506 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1016 Lilgard Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall and Park, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

San Diego (Third Church): Russ Auditorium, Twelfth and A Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12 m., Sept. 18.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 133 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Connecticut

Ridgefield: Congregational Church House, West Lane at Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Torrington: Center Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2161 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Rockford (First Church): Church Edifice, 311 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Indiana

Hartford City: Blackford Circuit Court Room, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry, 3 p. m., Sept. 12. Radiocast Station KFBI, 1050 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Concord: Veterans' Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Michigan

Coldwater: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 16. Radiocast Station WJBK.

Houghton: Houghton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Sault Ste. Marie: High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

New Jersey

Ocean City: Village Theater, Eighth Street and Boardwalk, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, East Avenue and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Ohio

Avon Lake: Avon Lake School, Avon Center Road, Step 56, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Forest and Maple Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Spokane (Second Church): Church Edifice, W 806 Indiana Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Wisconsin

Portage: Church Edifice, West Pleasant Street and West Wisconsin Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Rhinelander: Methodist Church, Rives and Stevens Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 24 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful designs with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 469 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-196, Chicago.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Jones made $672. Pearson $433. Combination Offer Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Dobbie, Pittsburg 6-20, Mass.

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Everyday, Humorous, Religious, Boxes Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOUR THOUSAND ACRE first class cattle ranch, fully equipped. Seven hundred and fifty acres irrigated, never failing. Watered right, plenty of feed for wintering and summering stock. Hereford cattle. Good buildings. One mile from state highway, near town with public grade and high schools and two main railroad lines. Price one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For sale by owner.

JOHN IMAHOFF
Drummond, Montana

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $23 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. X-133, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $23 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. X-133, Indianapolis.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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Sutton: Sutton Adult School, Benhill Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Third Church): Dominion Cinema, Harrogate Road, Leeds 7, 3 p. m., Sept. 19.

Ireland

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Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 21.

United States

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 506 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1016 Lilgard Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall and Park, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

San Diego (Third Church): Russ Auditorium, Twelfth and A Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12 m., Sept. 18.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 133 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Connecticut

Ridgefield: Congregational Church House, West Lane at Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Torrington: Center Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2161 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Rockford (First Church): Church Edifice, 311 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Indiana

Hartford City: Blackford Circuit Court Room, 3 p. m., Sept. 12.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

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Concord: Veterans' Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

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Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 16. Radiocast Station WJBK.

Houghton: Houghton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Sault Ste. Marie: High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

New Jersey

Ocean City: Village Theater, Eighth Street and Boardwalk, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, East Avenue and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Ohio

Avon Lake: Avon Lake School, Avon Center Road, Step 56, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Forest and Maple Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Spokane (Second Church): Church Edifice, W 806 Indiana Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Wisconsin

Portage: Church Edifice, West Pleasant Street and West Wisconsin Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 12.

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Manhattan	Sept. 8	Plymouth Sept. 14	Sept. 7 8:00 pm	Sept. 9 6:00 am
Paris	Sept. 9	Plymouth Sept. 16	Sept. 8 8:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 am
†Berengaria	Sept. 11	Cherbourg Sept. 17	Sept. 10 8:00 pm	Sept. 11 6:00 am
*Ile de France	Sept. 11	Plymouth Sept. 17	Sept. 10 8:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Sept. 11	Gibraltar Sept. 17	Sept. 10 8:00 pm	Sept. 11 9:00 am
Europa	Sept. 11	Cherbourg Sept. 17	Sept. 11 1:00 pm	Sept. 11 6:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

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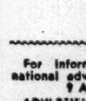

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(1791-1867)

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He showed that where matter seems to be there is magnetism.
And his discoveries have shaped the life of the modern world.
As a child, he lived in a tiny room in a poor London home.
His father was a blacksmith, his mother a good housekeeper.
Through difficult circumstances, family resources grew strained.
At 13, little Michael became errand boy in a bookseller's shop.
At 14, he was binding apprentice; and, while binding, he read.
One day he chanced upon certain pages dealing with electricity.
The subject impressed him as a field of infinite possibilities.
And, fascinated by its mystery, young Michael read steadily on.

* * *

WHILE the lad was so engaged, a customer once questioned him
The stranger happened to be a member of the Royal Institution.
He produced an envelope from his pocket, gave it to Michael.
It contained tickets for a series of Humphry Davy's lectures.
A call to action in a new sphere suddenly took hold of the boy.
After attending the lectures, he placed his notes in a copybook.
Then he addressed it to the famous scholar with a letter.
"I wish to devote myself to science," explained the young man.
"It would gratify me if I could be of any service to you."
Shortly afterward, a handsome carriage stopped at the curb.
A liveried footman stepped down and knocked at his very door:
The student was invited to wait upon Sir Humphry the next day.

* * *

NOW Faraday worked as the laboratory assistant of the master.
And when Davy went on a long tour, he took the youth with him.
This tour was not a round of sightseeing on the Continent.
It comprised visits to the greatest seats of learning of the age.
On returning, Faraday made his home at the laboratory.
There he pondered over problems which had never taken form.
He would soon present his discoveries to the Royal Society.
He would soon shake the thought of the whole scientific world.

* * *

GASES and liquids were thought to be different things.
Faraday proved that they were states of the same thing.
Physicists believed in different kinds of electricities.
He showed that electricity was always of one kind.
Before him, electricity was regarded as an interesting toy.
For it had been possible to make only a tiny amount of it.
Faraday found that magnets produced electric currents.
He found that one current could be made to induce another.
This permitted electric currents to be mechanically originated.
Such discoveries implied an inexhaustible reservoir of power.
Day by day the thinker continued to labor in his laboratory.

* * *

FARADAY laid the foundations of all electrical engineering.
If men effaced his work, few conveniences would remain.
They would be without wireless, telegraph, telephone, cars.
They would be without airplanes, airships, electric light.
Yet humility marked his thoughts to the end, for he wrote:
"I am no discoverer, but simply one of a vast crowd of workers who, in the providence of God, are invested with some portion of the divine afflatus and appointed to show forth His mercy."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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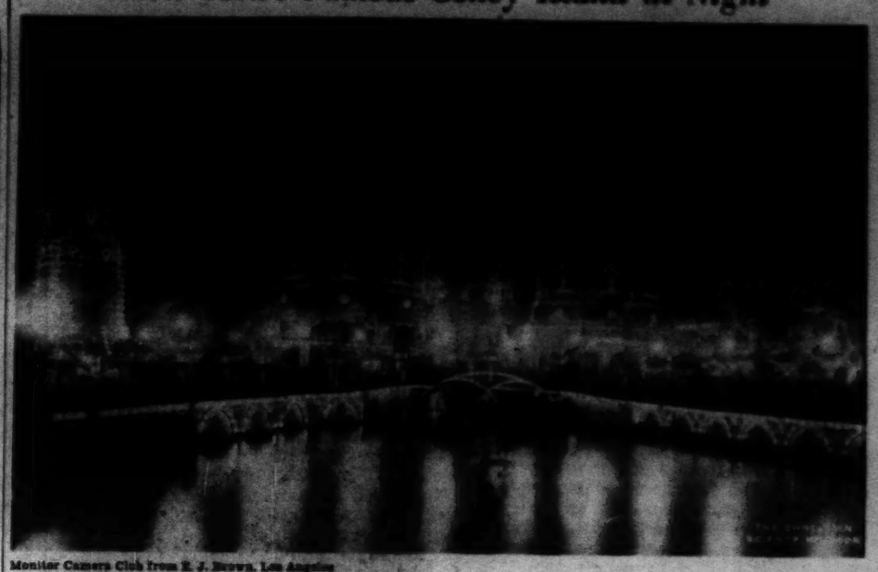
New York's Famous Coney Island at Night



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DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children's Corner

Betty Brook Goes to a Party

One fine morning little Betty Brook ran gaily out of her front door. It was a very small door, only a space between two rocks on the side of a hill, but it was quite large enough for Betty.

At the bottom of the hill she paused a moment to smooth down her pretty brown dress with its white foam ruffles. She brushed her rippling hair with a spray of wild flowers and carefully fastened all the bubble buttons which had been loosened by her slide down hill.

Presently she slipped around a tall gray rock and saw two strangers, dressed in shining silver, coming toward her.

"Is this Miss Betty Brook?" asked one of them.

"Yes," said Betty, wondering who he could be.

"My name is Samuel Salmon," said the stranger, "and this is my wife, Sarah Salmon. We are making a little trip up in the hills and have brought you a letter from Mrs. Ocean."

"A letter for me!" cried Betty in great surprise.

"I think it is an invitation," Sarah Salmon explained as Samuel Salmon finned the letter to Betty with a bow. "You must be sure to accept. Mrs. Ocean gives such delightful parties."

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Clyde Crab Served the Foam Ice Cream

"Thank you very much," said Betty gratefully.

She waved good-by to them as they swam around the tall gray rock. Then she looked at her letter which was neatly written on a sea shell.

"I am having a party Friday afternoon at three o'clock for my daughter, Wilma Wave," it read. "We both hope that you can come."

"Why, this is Friday. I must not waste a minute," Betty said.

She skipped over the rocks so fast that her little sand slippers fairly twinkled in the sunlight.

"Oh, Betty, please wait a minute," called a voice above her.

She looked up and saw a mill with its big water wheel quite still. "Please give my wheel a turn," said the mill.

"I haven't time," Betty explained. "I'm on my way to a party, and I must be there by three o'clock."

"But if you don't turn my wheel, I can't grind any corn," argued the mill, "and then the farmers will have no meal to make bread."

"Very well," Betty agreed kindly. "It won't take long."

It did take quite a while, though, for the wheel was very large. Betty pushed and tugged, and finally it began to turn.

"Many thanks," the mill called as she scurried away.

"Perhaps I can still get to the party before it is over," thought Betty. "I won't stop a second."

But she hadn't gone far when she heard dozens of little voices crying, "Betty, dear Betty, please stop and help us."

All around her grew tomatoes, carrots, beans, and peas. They were fine plants, but they looked limp and thirsty.

"I can't," said Betty. "I'm on my way to a party."

"Can't you stop just long enough to give us a drink?" begged a big, red tomato.

Betty smiled. "Of course I can," she told them.

"Thank you, dear Betty," they all cried.

"I'll be much too late for the party," thought Betty as she ran along. "But I'll go on and explain to Mrs. Ocean."

Just then a beautiful gray horse galloped up. "My name is Robert River," he said. "I've come to carry you to the party."

Betty jumped on his back and away they went. They reached the seashore at exactly three o'clock. Mrs. Ocean met them at her front door and introduced them to all the other guests.

And everybody from Robert River to Clyde Crab, who served the foam ice cream and the jellyfish cake, agreed that it was the very best party that had ever been given.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Joseph A. Tytheridge, D. D., once had the following comment to make on the subject of obstacles to peace:

"SEPTMBRAP, RCDFEGDAP, HRIIPEDPJJ, GDB, GHFKP GNN, JPNLRJODPJJ GEP IOP CEPGI FHJIGANPJ IF SPGAP RD SPF-SNP, CEFMSJ, GDB DGIRFDJ."

Breaking the Ice

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the following definitions:

```
I C E - - - - - - - -
- I C E - - - - - - -
- - I C E - - - - - -
- - - I C E - - - - -
- - - - I C E - - - -
- - - - - I C E - - -
- - - - - - I C E - -
- - - - - - - I C E -
- - - - - - - - I C E
```

1. Hint given in the title of this problem. 2. Deputy ruler. 3. Sheets giving costs of materials. 4. Allurement. 5. Italian dish. 6. Liberal, bounteous. 7. Noisy. 8. Ally.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A A E G S S U

What Price?

A shopkeeper buys shirts at $27 a dozen. If he sells these at a profit of 33⅓ per cent, at what price does he sell each shirt?

Fun With Synonyms

Try matching each word with its synonym as indicated by the example checked:

1	channel	selection	
2	symbol	fissure	
3	cheer	course	✓
4	choice	aggregation	
5	stipulation	division	
6	crevice	consignment	
7	grasp	comfort	
8	gathering	emblem	
9	delivery	condition	
10	compartment	clutch	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Less Competition

Dwight W. Morrow once said that all men are divided into two classes, A and B. The B class consists of those who get credit for what other men do. The A class do the things for which the others take the credit.

"It is much better to be in class A," he added. "You can accomplish more; you avoid publicity; and you have much less competition."

In Lighter Vein

Her Last Purchase

The wife of a prominent townsman was out for a walk and got caught in a heavy shower.

Entering a near-by shop for shelter, she made several purchases, and happened to remark to the young lady assistant that the shop seemed very quiet for what should be a busy day.

"Yes, that is so," replied the young lady. And, looking out of the window, she added, "But what respectable person would venture out on a day like this?"—Montreal Herald.

—Collier's

"Two bits for parking—and for a buck more we'll get you out, too."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shower Hoods

A woman is earning extra money by making and selling shower hoods of oiled silk to protect one's wave from getting wet when taking a shower bath.

These cleverly contrived hoods are made to fit loosely over the head, coming just to the shoulders; and they are waterproof, of course. They are so practical that they sell upon being seen—and she has sold many for 50 cents each.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Very Thick

Two literary lights, one from Harvard and the other from Yale, were having a jolly little talk, when something cropped up which caused the Yale man to say: "The trouble with you Harvard men is that you are inclined to be a little snobbish."

"That," said the Harvard man, "is unkind and unwarranted! Why, when I rowed on the crew I knew every man in the boat—except three down in the stern!"

A Lesson for the Boss

"You want more money! Why, my boy, I worked three years for $11 a month right in this establishment. Now I'm the owner!"

"Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his job."—Bee-Hive.

The Exception

Sign on the front gate of a house in Scotland:

"Salesmen and Canvassers Barred."
P. S. Except those with Samples.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rock, Scissors, Paper

This is a good party game, or it can be used as informal play between two persons.

Seat the group in a circle. Explain to them that ROCK is superior to SCISSORS because rock will break scissors; SCISSORS are superior to PAPER because scissors will cut paper; PAPER is superior to ROCK because paper will wrap and conceal rock.

The sign for rock is the closed fist with thumb held upright; for scissors, the closed fist with two fingers held out; for paper the hand extended with outspread palm. The superiority of the various objects—with their signs—must be carefully memorized—rock, scissors, paper, rock.

Select one player as It. He stands in the center of the circle. Stepping in front of one of the players, he gives the sign of one of the objects (rock, scissors, paper) and begins counting to 10. Before he finishes counting, the player must give the signs of the immediately superior object. Thus if It gives the sign of scissors and the player answers with the sign of paper, he loses and becomes It, because rock, not paper, is the immediate superior of scissors. If, however, he gives the right sign he wins, and It must try again.—Greta G. C., New Westminster, B. C.

Quotation for Today

KNOW what thou canst work at, and work at it, like a Hercules!—CARLYLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Md.

Babe, a dog well known in the business district of Muncie, has proved that an intelligent canine can provide not only for herself, but for six hungry puppies.

Babe was just another stray dog that approached the Chappelle Garage, eagerly looking for a kind word or other token of friendship. The garage owners were friendly folks and took her in when the weather was bad and she needed shelter.

From the first it was easy to see that Babe was a dog of more than

Try filling in the blanks in and since rubber toys were scarce around the public garage, Babe selected a can for a plaything, a number ten can, the size used for packing fruits and vegetables for restaurant use. She became so attached to this can that she carried it wherever she went.

One morning the dog happened to carry the can past a restaurant just as the cook came out with some scraps and bones for the garbage can.

"Here you are," said the cook to Babe; and he put the choice bits into the Babe's can.

Babe picked up the can, and with a grateful wag she hurried to the garage to enjoy her breakfast.

The next morning at the same time the cook of the restaurant was called to the back door by an insistent barking. It was Babe, with her empty can and an expectant look. From that day the dog became a regular customer, and she never failed to depart with a supply of food in her can.

Nearly two years later, Babe presented the garage with six downy puppies. The problem of food was now greater, and Babe began to visit other restaurants until she had several on her list for daily calls.

The regularity of Babe's visits has encouraged the cooks to prepare for her coming; and each day choice scraps are placed in number ten cans, and when the dog arrives a clean and filled can is put in her mouth, and the can she carries brought inside to be cleaned and filled for the next day.

Babe has made a great many friends besides the restaurant cooks, and it is not an uncommon thing to see some one take her to a creamery or ice cream store, and order a generous helping of the frozen dainty to be placed in her can. And for each friend Babe has a grateful look and a delighted wag as she prepares to take the delicacy back to the garage where she can eat at her leisure.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Electing Chairman Pro Tem

Question: If both the President and the Vice-President are absent from a meeting, is it usual for the Secretary to preside? or must the assembly elect a chairman?

Answer: The assembly should elect a chairman pro tem. The Secretary may properly call the meeting to order and preside during the election of the chairman pro tem.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Prejudice, ignorance, bitterness, and, above all, selfishness, are the great obstacles to peace in people, groups, and nations."

Breaking the ICE: Icebreaker, vicegerent, pricelists, enticement, vermicelli, munificent, loudvoiced, accomplice.

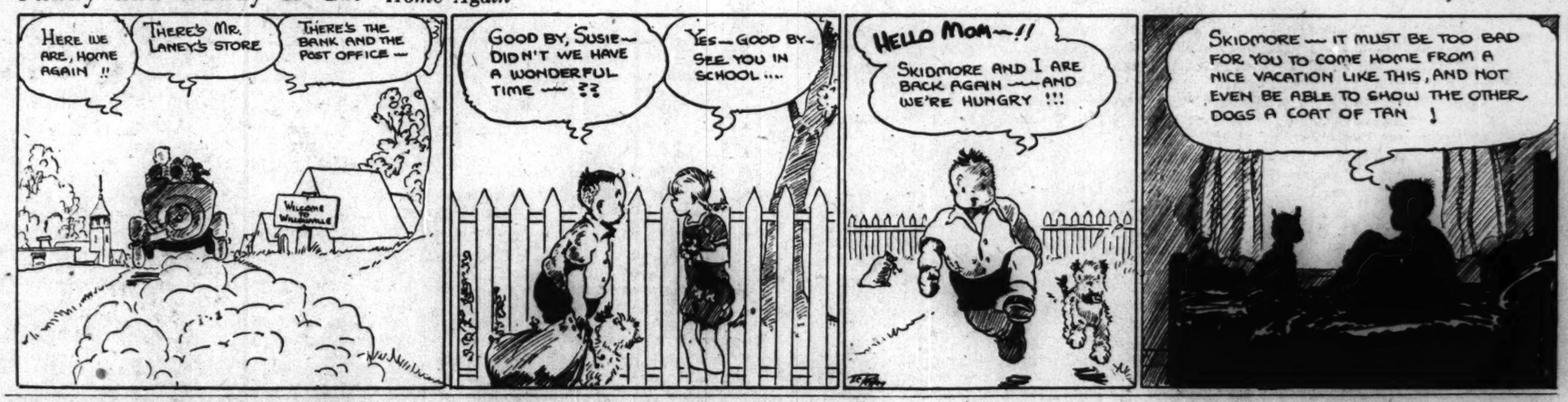
Letter Juggling: sausage, assuage.

What Price?: 2 dollars each.

Fun With Synonyms: Channel—course; symbol—emblem; cheer—comfort; choice—selection; stipulation—condition; crevice—fissure; grasp—clutch; gathering—aggregation; delivery—consignment; compartment—division.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Home Again*

By LE PELLEY


HERE WE ARE, HOME AGAIN !!
THERE'S MR. LANEY'S STORE
THERE'S THE BANK AND THE POST OFFICE —
WELCOME TO WILLOWDALE
GOOD BY, SUSIE— DIDN'T WE HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME — ??
YES— GOOD BY— SEE YOU IN SCHOOL ....
HELLO MOM—!!
SKIDMORE AND I ARE BACK AGAIN — AND WE'RE HUNGRY !!!
SKIDMORE — IT MUST BE TOO BAD FOR YOU TO COME HOME FROM A NICE VACATION LIKE THIS, AND NOT EVEN BE ABLE TO SHOW THE OTHER DOGS A COAT OF TAN !

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Present for All*

By THE HAGERS

THE BOSUN HELPED ME TO UNPACK THE GIFTS FOR FRIENDS THAT I BROUGHT BACK.
"A BRAND-NEW PANAMA FOR TED, A WOOGA DRUM FOR JACK," I SAID.
"FOR JOE SOME BOUGAINVILLEA ROOTS; I HOPE THEY'LL GROW AND SEND OUT SHOOTS.
WHOSE SHIP IS THIS? NOW LET ME SEE!" THE DUCKLINGS SOON ENLIGHTENED ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Labor—Part of the Community

LABOR DAY this year in the United States was largely devoted to taking stock and planning for the future. President Roosevelt, John L. Lewis, William Green, Secretary Perkins, Governor La Follette and many others gave their views on how far labor has come and where it should go. The layman, much interested in labor, its progress and its plans, may yet remark a lack of perspective, if not of discernment, in most of the discussion. If the American labor movement is to find its rightful place in the national life, Labor Day must not be allowed to create the impression that wage earners form a separate community.

A common feature of Labor Day comments is the failure to remember that organized labor comprises less than a fifth of those who work for wages in the United States. While unions form the spearhead of the labor movement and naturally attract most attention, they do not speak for all workers. This newspaper believes that unions have raised the level of labor as a whole and that often unorganized workers enjoy benefits won by the struggles of those who have organized.

Yet there are industries in which the value of unions to the worker must still be questioned. And there can be no doubt that most of the gains of labor are derived from improvements in skill and industry, machinery and methods of management. And it is true also that selfish action by one group of workers may injure other groups. High wages for union workers do not always mean a lift for non-union men and women. The closed shop can have all the faults of any monopoly.

Organized labor may well remember that it can advance itself as well as the cause of all wage earners by not pushing special interests of its own regardless of the general welfare. Picketing which blockades and intimidates is no help to labor as a whole. It may deny even the right to work to other workers. As may sit-down strikes by small minorities who tie up the employment of thousands in the modern chain of production.

Wage demands may raise other workers' wages; they are more likely to increase living costs, which means an actual reduction in the buying power of all stationary wages. Restrictions on production may protect workers against unreasonable hours or may spread employment; they may also so curtail the wealth produced that everyone has less. Enforcement of union demands often is necessary to obtain justice from employers, even from the most enlightened employers; but they can, unless tempered by understanding of the mutuality of interest between employee and employer, injure the common enterprise and even destroy it.

Jurisdictional disputes between craft unions have often hampered the construction of a building. Similar disputes today between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization are causing tremendous strife and loss. In all these things there is need for greater realization that labor is a common interest, that wage earners are part of the community. The community has an interest in prosperous and peaceful labor; labor has an interest in a prosperous and peaceful community. The thought which toys with the formation of a labor party forgets this essential fact.

But as the understanding of the true meaning of work improves, as the false belief in labor as wholly material is corrected, this mutuality of interest will be recognized. Then will come labor's greatest day.

With or Without Mustard?

IT WON'T be as long as a string of sausage before a chap who wants to take a walk with a hot-dog will have to buy a muzzle and a leash for it. That's how fast rules are being barked for frankfurts by people who would keep the 1938 Golden Gate International Exposition safe for "mobocracy."

Announcement of regulations governing production, delivery and sale of the great American bun-hound at the Golden Gate fair neatly ties in with other reports intended to call favorable attention to the coming event. So one may suspect that where the hot-dog noise is concerned the bark is indistinguishable from the bait.

It's only a few years since an august body of European sausage magnates uttered a trans-Atlantic howl against calling a frankfurt a hot-dog. If those link-law makers had had their way a frankfurt wouldn't even look if you called it by a less dignified term. Americans have since proved that it's a wise wiener that knows its own patronymic.

But the rules for the Golden Gate fair concessions' chief are not to be lost sight of in the piccalilli. Hot-dogs must give their first baby yap not more than twelve hours before delivery at the fair site. They must all be pedigreed pups, with an ancestry of champion chunks of beef and pork, and with no cross-breeding among mongrel ingredients that sometimes occurs when frankfurt kennels are careless.

Reports do not state whether the regulations specify length, thickness, weight, stance and obedience in this all-America's dog show. But they appear stringent enough to insure that the unwary hot-dog lover shall not be bitten while listening to the sideshow barkers.

The Lesson of Tungchow

TUNGCHOW, a Chinese town located some fifteen miles east of Peiping, will henceforward possess for Japanese the same sinister association as Nikolaevsk on the Amur, where about 700 Japanese residents were slaughtered during the Russian civil war. For about 200 Japanese, men, women and children, lost their lives, often under circumstances of great barbarity, during an uprising of the local Chinese troops and police, which coincided with the period of heavy fighting around Peiping.

The rage and grief of the Japanese over the massacre of their countrymen is understandable. And it is only natural that the revolting details of the Tungchow killings should have been widely publicized in an effort to keep national enthusiasm over the military operations in China at a high pitch.

But there is another lesson in the Tungchow affair which more thoughtful Japanese can scarcely ignore even in this time of strained emotions and high international tension. Tungchow for eighteen months has been the capital of the so-called East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government, brought into existence by the Japanese Army and headed by Japan's protégé, Yin Ju-keng.

Here "Sino-Japanese collaboration," in the sense that Chinese officials did precisely what Japanese "advisers" told them to do, had prevailed. Japanese officers took an active part in the training of the troops and police. East Hopei was a miniature Manchoukuo.

Against this kind of military domination the Chinese soldiery of the East Hopei regime rose in revolt, killing every official and every Japanese on whom they could lay their hands. They did this in spite of the poor prospects of success, in spite of the certainty of severe punishment if the revolt failed.

The lesson of Tungchow is that while Japan rules by bayonets Japanese in Chinese territory are safe only in so far as there are sufficient Japanese bayonets to protect them. It has been said that one can do everything with bayonets except sit on them. But it would seem that Japan's present and prospective expansion in North China has no safer and more comfortable base than bayonets.

Pensions on the Scales

THE proposal of the British National Council of Labor to make large additions to old-age pensions and allowances to widows and orphans ought to be examined from several points of view.

The Council represents the executives of the political and industrial organizations of labor in Great Britain, and it is its duty to frame articles of policy for acceptance by the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress. The measure which it would now embody in the official Labor program would increase pensions payable at 65 years of age to £1 a week for a single person and 35 shillings for a married couple, the latter amount being payable even when the wife is under 65. The cost would be £80,000,000 a year now and £90,000,000 in ten years' time—this to be met by increases in weekly contributions to the Pensions Fund from state, employers and employees.

The first reaction to this proposal, outside Labor circles, has by no means been altogether favorable. No one denies the desirability of securing to all men and women a comfortable living in later years. The degree of comfort to be conferred must, however, be greater or less, according to the means available.

The first inclination of the critic is to see in this proposal a reckless willingness to add to the taxpayer's burden. Does not this scheme savor somewhat of a bribe to the poor of the electorate? Is it on a par with that over-generous distribution of the nation's resources which brought the country to a financial crisis in 1931, and the Labor Party to an ignominious disaster from which it has never recovered?

One "fears the Greeks especially when they bring gifts," and the Labor Party when it distributes the nation's income. But the matter ought not to be lightly dismissed as a move in the party game. The amount of money involved is undoubtedly considerable, but the same amount considered necessary for national defense would be granted unhesitatingly. One has to bear in mind that about one third of the fund would be found by the contributions of prospective recipients; another third would be a charge on industry; and the state's contribution would be offset by the lower cost of unemployment.

In the changing conditions of modern industry one must look forward to and anticipate the inevitable trend of the times. In the future the machine will, and should, do more and more; human beings will do less and less. This ought not to be to the disadvantage of the human beings, but the contrary.

On such general considerations as these there is much to be said for making industry pay pensions to those who have served it long. The scheme ought not to be lightly turned down. It may need modifying. Perhaps it ought to be adopted more gradually. But in fundamentals it is a contribution to the problem of handling new goods and leisure produced by the growing capacity of the machine.

Bells of St. Luke's

LONDON

OVER the housetops of Chelsea the bells of St. Luke's ring out in a merry peal. From my window high above the din of traffic I listen as they shatter the air in a medley of sound. Below, the buses flow on to London in a never-ceasing stream, heedless of the bells. Children romp in the green yard about the church. Women "air" their babies, and boys, defying the laws of gravity, perform dexterous feats upon a bicycle. All oblivious to the sound of the bells pealing majestically from the tower above them.

Yet the bells have a meaning for those whose interest is alive to the literary heroes of the nineteenth century. For Charles Kingsley, long before he wove the glories of Devon into romantic tales, played in the shadow of the tower in which the bells repose. George Eliot must have heard them when she lived near the river. Dickens married in the church of which they are a part, and in later years loved to linger in the neighborhood.

Generations have passed since the bells first rang the changes. Fashions have come and gone. The inventions of today are old tomorrow. But the bells of St. Luke's remain, and in their music the tradition of old Chelsea's literary age survives.

Old Chelsea Landmark

Drawn by L. Walker — St. Luke's Church

The Wide Horizon

Letters, Liberty and the League

DIARY OF AN OBLOCKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

IF EVENTS in the Far East and the situation in Spain do not crowd it entirely off the agenda, one of the most significant questions to come before the League of Nations at its meeting this month will be the old—but ever timely—question of freedom of thought and expression.

France is especially concerned over this point, for it was a recent congress in Paris under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation that decided to bring the matter before Geneva. The question is equally pressing in other countries, however. It is not merely an abstract subject of discussion, but an immediate international problem, as is clearly indicated by such developments as the expulsion of Mr. Norman Ebbutt, the Times correspondent from Berlin, and the response of Thomas Mann to the German move to deprive him of his literary honors.

There is unfortunately little likelihood that the question will receive the attention it deserves at the Geneva assembly. It will probably be disposed of quietly in committee, yet one might be excused for wondering whether some at least of the conflicts that come before the League might not be averted by giving more attention to the furthering of intellectual co-operation between all countries. For although the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation forms part of the League, it has always been rather a foster son encouraged in theory but neglected in practice. Nations and governments, their hands full dealing with effects, seem to have little time to study mental causes.

The recent deliberations of the Institute, held in Paris, in connection with the French World's Fair, were particularly significant. To take up one phase only of its activity, the study which it made of the question of freedom of speech in the realm of letters has a direct bearing on the difficult international problems of the present time.

Leading men of letters from many countries participated in that conference on the immediate outlook for literature (Entretien sur le Destin Prochain des Lettres). Paul Valéry, the French poet, presided, and the list of world-famous writers present included Gilbert Murray, Jules Romains, Georges Duhamel, Salvador de Madariaga, Li-Yu-Ying, Thornton Wilder, Paul Hazard, Anesaki, and Balbino Giuliano. It is noteworthy that America and Japan though not members of the League, and Italy, which has virtually ceased to co-operate with it in political matters, were represented at the conference.

The high point of the meeting was a dramatic debate, destined to become historic in the realm of letters when the full reports of the congress can finally be published, on whether liberty of thought, speech, and expression are essential to the highest development of letters and literature. Certain writers from the "totalitarian" countries contended that this was not necessarily the case, and that literature could still flourish under state discipline and in subordination to political dogmas.

This view was passionately refuted by most of the men of letters present, particularly by Georges Duhamel, Paul Valéry and Thornton Wilder, who emphasized that the very fact that such an idea could be advanced by writers illustrated the dangerous pass to which literature today has come.

Finally, the Permanent Committee of Arts and Letters of the League, under whose auspices the conference was held, formulated its conclusions in a series of resolutions which will be submitted at Geneva.

After declaring that the literary arts are vitally necessary to society and remarking that the writer is today menaced by the ever-increasing rigidity of barriers between various countries, which tend to present the interchange of ideas, it proclaims that the "destiny of letters in the near future is linked to liberty of expression and to the moral and economic independence of the creative writer."

This literary "Declaration of Independence" subscribed to by so many of the leading men of letters of the day, may or may not receive at Geneva the official consecration which France, in particular, intends to seek for it. But it will in any event remain an important monument to the world's efforts to preserve the intellectual freedom that is the sine qua non of international understanding.

I Discourse the Dictionary

Book News of the Day

"WHAT are you doing?" asked the Queen Bee, wandering unbidden and unannounced into my study.

"Why, (taking my feet off the top of the desk) I've just finished reading (turning to the cover of the thin green folio in my hands and reciting rapidly like a pupil in a blab school) a DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES COMPILED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO UNDER THE EDITORSHIP OF SIR WILLIAM CRAIGIE AND JAMES R. HULBERT; PART II, BAGGAGE-SMASHER—BLOOD."

"You don't mean to tell me you've been reading that?"

"Sure. Ask me how I like it."

"How do you ——"

"Bango!"

"What?"

"Bango. That's an exclamation common among the Negroes of both North and South. It's roughly equivalent to 'Dog my Cats!' And while we're on the subject of *B*, did you ever see those contraptions for sheltering hay—you know, adjustable roofs supported by four corner-posts?"

"Yes."

"Do you know what they are called?"

"No."

"Barracks. And you've also seen doors made of narrow boards fastened together by heavy wooden cross bars, like the doors on the cellar bulkhead. They're batten doors, and the wooden cross bars are battens. And do you realize that right here in New England a barge is not only a flat-bottomed boat but a carriage as well?"

"Yes," said the Queen Bee with decision and authority. "When my mother came to Massachusetts from Iowa she was very surprised when a friend said, 'We'll bring the barge around and take you to church.'"

* * *

"Why, this dictionary is no mere word list," I went on, recovering some of the momentum I had lost in listening; "it's an epitome of American culture and ideology. Take bear, beaver and bee, for instance. They are all critters the early colonists found here, used and put into our American vocabulary. There's bear bacon, chowder, fat, grease, ham, oil, etc., etc., all words affirming the usefulness of this creature to the colonists. The early settlers named trees, grass, roots, flowers, after the bear. The bear story became a distinct type of the tall tale.

"And beaver has been almost equally verbally fruitful. The habits and the hide of that industrious animal have yielded beaver-dam and beaver stream, beaver coat and beaver hat. They named a tree, a trade, a meadow, a flower, after him. And the busy bee has given us bee-line and the kind of bee to which we commonly prefix apple, husking, logging, paring, quilting, raising or spelling. All those words or their sense are of distinct American origin. And they have also yielded familiar American similes: cross or hungry as a bear, work like a beaver, brisk or busy as a bee . . . Sit down and hear some more.

"And if you think reading the dictionary is a dull business, listen to this. Every word is illustrated by sentences giving the word in its context, from its earliest appearance in print down to 1900. Let me read you from what appears under Bartlett pear, for instance: 'The best four varieties . . . are Bloodgood, Bartlett, Bell Lucrative and Winter Nelis,' all four fine specific, salivating names. And here's a sentence as juicy as the pear itself: 'The Bartlett, a fine, noble, buttery, prolific fruit.' That was written in 1853 by one Fowler in a book called 'Home for All.' That man had a style: buttery—lovely! I'll have to look him and his book up and he isn't the only one I'll be looking up.

* * *

"You call yourself a housewife; how's this for an apostrophe to the batter-pot: 'That old red earthen batter-pot! We see it now, as of yore it sat upon the kitchen hearth, capped with a pie-plate.' And here are words to put on a fine-looking girl: 'Her face was as smiling as a basket of chips on a frosty morning. Or she was as sweet as the last dip of cane-juice from the boiling battery.' That battery is the smallest pan of the set used in sugar-boiling. And battery reminds me that much of the history of baseball is here in this second part of the dictionary, ball and baseball with their numerous compounds, base, bat, battery, and that excellent coinage, bleachers.

"Why, to read this dictionary is to relive the life of your ancestors, to know what they ate and drank and wore, what they thought and felt. Puritanism speaks in Cotton Mather's: 'A number of people . . . had on the Christmas-night a frolic, a revelling feast, and ball, which discovers their corruption'; the American frontier in '"I like my tea barfoot," said a backwoodsman when asked if he would have cream and sugar.' Here is the American love of superlatives in "bettermost best"; the American fondness for verbal nouns in beaverin' and berrying; the American admiration for success and eminence in the big bug, big dog, big gun, which preceded the current big shot. There's a lot of Mark Twain here. When most of his contemporaries were in diction, more English than the English, he was writing native American of rich, dialectical flavor.

"Why ——"

"Here, take this novel and give me that dictionary," rudely interrupted the Queen Bee, and tucking it under her arm she ambled down the stairs to read it in the quiet of the best room.*

*(*Best Room*. The best finished and furnished room in a house, freq. reserved for Sundays and special occasions; a parlor. D. A. E.)

HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

Zealous Impetuosity

By Frank L. Perrin

ADMITTING some important reservations, it may be stated that the American public, including both the employers of labor and the spokesmen and representatives of organized workers, willingly accorded to the National Labor Relations Board the opportunity to seek, through the processes and methods prescribed in the enabling act creating that board, wise and impartial decisions in such controversies as might arise. There has persisted, however, the conviction that the board was not adequately representative because of its limited membership, and that a fuller representation, regionally, would assure a wiser and more nearly comprehensive determination of issues presented.

Now, to the surprise of both those who have championed the N. L. R. B. and those who have more cautiously awaited proof of its ability to proceed wisely and impartially, the charge is leveled against the board that it has itself, by its impetuous zeal, violated the law under which it pretends to function. That duty, apparently quite clearly defined, is to protect all labor. It probably will be generally agreed that it was this duty, primarily and solely, which was imposed upon the board by the Wagner Act, under the terms of which it was created.

* * *

Accepting this large responsibility, the members of the board, no matter how many or how few their number, must, if their deliberations and conclusions are to be just and fair, divest themselves of prejudice, of partisanship, of preferences, and of emotionalism. Perhaps this is not easy. It may even be impossible. Our sympathies sometimes warp and distort our sense of what is right and what is wrong. We become zealous in the defense of that which appeals to us, individually, as an established or vital human right.

But whatever may be our convictions as to the soundness or unsoundness of the opposing claims of the rival labor unions in the controversy which has arisen over the action in the case of Ambridge, Penna., involving the decision of the Federal District Court in upholding a working agreement between the American Federation of Labor local union and its employer, the National Electric Products Co., popular opinion probably will weigh heavily in support of the court. It will be insisted, and can be made to appear, that under the Wagner Act the board is endowed with quasi-judicial power and authority. But by no stretch of the imagination does this imply the possession of the power of summary reversal of the order of a duly constituted court issued in due course.

It is a recognized and established theory of the law that no court by decree, and no legislative body by act, can destroy the integrity of a valid contract. By its action in the Ambridge case the National Labor Relations Board seems to have declared invalid a contract whose terms were not approved by officials of the Committee of Industrial Organization, controlled and headed by Mr. John L. Lewis. But by resort to no recognized process and without a hearing or inquest the N. L. R. B. has, of its own motion, set aside a court order or decree regularly entered.

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There is no intention in this discussion to determine or suggest, as between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., the soundness or justice of their rival claims. But it would appear that under our system of procedure a politically constituted quasi-judicial board must, not only finally but in the first instance, yield not only deference, but authority to established judicial courts of law.

The procedure is simple enough. An appellate court would, upon proper showing, review the findings and conclusions of the lower court, and direct or deny the relief sought. It may be shown by such proceedings that the district court, assuming jurisdiction, acted without authority under the terms of the Wagner law. In that event the record would be cleared by recognized regular processes. But the issue is unnecessarily confused by the extra-legal resort to ex parte procedure.

The impetuous zeal displayed by the members of the Labor Board does not conform to the American code of procedure. Decrees of reward and punishment, of confiscation, seizure and reprisal, do not flow, upon motion or demand, from tribunals or commissions or boards which are representative of democratic ideals. Even where extraordinary powers might impliedly exist they are exercised, finally, only when the rights and equities of all concerned are reasonably established.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hanging Onto the Bone

A COMMITTEE of the British Parliament has recommended against any real concessions toward an Anglo-American trade treaty. Better hang on, says the committee, to the empire preferential system.

Let no one underestimate this empire preferential system, which looms as the greatest of all obstacles to the restoration of world trade. Under it, Britain hogs the trade of its colonies, dependencies and dominions, and in spite of all Britain's fair talk about the trade barriers built up by the United States and the nations of continental Europe, and the necessity for breaking them down, Britain herself cannot advance half way without endangering her own intra-empire monopolies.

It is a predicament into which Britain got herself during the depression. She adopted the empire system to save as much as possible out of the collapse of world trade. Now she is afraid to abandon the system for fear she will need it again tomorrow.—*Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.*

Radicalizing the Donkey

THE program of "the President's advisers" represents more than the schemes of a few "social frontiersmen" at Washington. It embodies a determination to modify our form of government and the existing economic order in a fundamental way which is shared by powerful elements that have become influential in many of the states of the North and the East. John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. constitute only one such element, but they are characteristic of what we mean. The leaders of these various elements are resolved to convert the Democratic Party into a radical, semi-socialistic labor party, and with this object in view they have become dominant in the Democratic Party in many states. And they expect to control the Democratic Party nationally henceforth, with or without President Roosevelt. In our opinion, they stand a good chance of doing this, with or without the President, unless the traditional elements of the Democratic Party are able to prevent it.—*Texas Weekly*, Dallas.